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1876. 1876.

THE WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Workingman, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is about to enter. It is the intention to make the

Weekly Commercial

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRST EDITION.

BUBBLE, BUBBLE,

Toil and Trouble of the Unterrified.

THE ST. LOUIS HUBBUB.

Tilden Leading at Present Prospects,

With the Two-thirds Rule Blocking His Way.

Hendricks Losing Ground, While Hancock is Working to the Front.

Irreconcilable Differences on the Candidates.

Each State Sticks to Its Own Man.

Soapy Sam, Old Bill, and the Others, First, Last and All the Time.

THE POT BOILING—INDIANA FOR HENDRICKS—JOHN MORRISSEY IN THE RING.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—This has been a very busy day at the hotels. Delegates have poured in by every regular train, and several special trains have arrived heavily laden with delegates and friends of the various candidates. But few full delegations have arrived, and it is therefore difficult to ascertain what is the real position this or that State will take in the convention, and conversation with individual members discloses only to a degree the opinion of the whole. Prominent delegates from Michigan say their delegation has had a caucus, but say they are without instructions, and will vote as the best interests of the party seem to indicate. It is claimed, however, that eighteen of the twenty-two delegates are for Tilden, as it is probable that the State will vote as a unit for that gentleman.

Most of the Indiana delegation have arrived, and they assert they are for Hendricks first, last and all the time. Furthermore, they will listen to no compromise, nor will they agree to any arrangement looking to giving Hendricks the second place on the ticket with Tilden. Whether they would favor Hendricks being placed second to any other man than Tilden is not known and does not seem to have been discussed. In reply to a question whether the Indiana Democrats would support Tilden if nominated, it was said that the leading Democrats would, but there was much apprehension that the country press would not, and if there should be anything like a bolt in the ranks there would be very dissatisfactory results on the election in that State.

It is asserted that Pennsylvania will give Tilden but two votes, that three fifths of the delegates are for Hancock, and that the remainder are silent as to their choice, but that Hancock cannot be nominated, will go to Hendricks. It is claimed that Illinois, which has heretofore been considered as safe three for Tilden, will give twenty-seven votes for Hendricks, eleven for Tilden and four for Davis. The Hendricks men claim that the vote of Davis will go them ultimately. A prominent member of the Illinois delegation states that he intends to make a speech in the convention in which he charges against Tilden of a very damaging character. He says Tilden does not deserve the respect of the nation and is anything but a reformer.

John Morrissey arrived this morning, and has been a center of attraction. He is very pronounced in his advocacy of Tilden as the best, strongest and most available man. There have been several quite heated disputes between the Tammany and anti-Tammany men, some of them of a rather exciting character. The Tammany men are loth for the defeat of Tilden at all hazards, assert that he cannot carry New York, and that his nomination will defeat the party. Mr. Morrissey and his friends, on the other hand, contend that only a full reform record will enable him to sweep New York by a larger majority than ever, as well as to carry Connecticut and Indiana. They say the battle ground of the Democracy lies within these three States. They think the Democrats can concede the doubtful Western States to the Republicans and still win the victory.

The body of sixty Arkansas gentlemen who were appointed by the State Convention recently to proceed to St. Louis and select from their number delegates to the National Convention, will assemble here on Monday and carry out the instructions of the State Convention. The body consists of twelve representatives from each Congressional district, and twelve from the State at large, and when assembled will present the novel feature of an Arkansas Convention held in Missouri. This body is said to be largely composed of Tilden men, and they will probably elect a delegation in favor of that gentleman.

JOINED TO THEIR IDOLS—OHIO DEMOCRATS STICK TO THE FOG HORN.

All the Ohio delegates, except four, are now here. Various opinions prevail in the delegation as to second choice, but all are agreed on Allen for the first and will stand by him so long as he has any chance of success. They believe he can carry the State against Hayes. Thurman has strong friends for the second choice who may, as matters now stand, number about thirty, but the probabilities are that when the delegation leaves Allen the preference will be forced for Hancock, for whom there is a growing feeling. Opinions differ as to Thurman being able to carry New York, but all are sanguine that Allen can carry that State and Indiana, and boast of his strength in the South. The sentiment is very emphatic against Tilden and in no case is he considered as he will get more than a straggling vote from the Ohio delegates. Allen is believed to be stronger than Thurman, not only in Ohio, but everywhere else. Some of the delegates say that the country will be disappointed and the result disastrous if the convention doesn't put a resumption plank in the platform, and say this issue they believe they can carry Ohio with any acceptable Democrat.

CALCULATIONS AND COMPROMISE CANDIDATES.

Calculations made by persons who claim to be well advised give Tilden four hundred and four votes on the first ballot under the two-third rule. It will require 492 votes to elect. There has been some talk about a compromise candidates to-day, and among those most prominently mentioned is Henry B. Payne, of Ohio.

SERENADES AND SPEECHES.

Senator Kernan, of New York, was serenaded at the Lindell to-night, and made a speech advocating the nomination of a man who can wrest the Government from the party of corruption, and place it in the hands of those who will administer it in the interest of honesty, reform and justice to all. Henry M. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was serenaded at the Southern, and responded with a speech. General Breckenridge, Dan Voorhees and others also made brief remarks.

MEETING OF DELEGATIONS.

The New York delegation held a meeting to-night and elected Senator Kernan chairman. There are still twenty-two members of this delegation absent. A few other delegations also held meetings, but owing to the fact that none of them were complete in number, no formal action was taken.

HOW THE TILDEN MEN FIGURE.

The New York *Times* special says: The most confidential of his friends, those who are managing his canvass, early in the day had him nominated, with great expedition and remarkable ease, as early as the third ballot. Their process was as simple as it was expeditious, for it consisted in nothing more than claiming the following on the first ballot: California, 6; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6; Illinois, 12; Iowa, 9; Kentucky, 12; Maine, 7; Massachusetts, 13; Michigan, 10½; Minnesota, 5; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 8; Nebraska, 3; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 5; New York, 35; Oregon, 3; Rhode Island, 3; Vermont, 5; Wisconsin, 8½; making a total of 166 in the Electoral College of 369 votes. So far as the first ballot is concerned this is very nearly correct. The only reductions to be made probably are a few in Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and one or two other States, so that Tilden's opponents concede that his vote on the first ballot will be 155. His friends claim for him on the second ballot, in addition to those so mentioned, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kansas, Nevada and West Virginia, in all seventy-seven votes, and making a total, according to their calculations, of 243, or only three less than two-thirds. If they are correct the nomination is inevitable on the third ballot, for if it is quite certain there would be, in that case, a stampede to him. This rosy view of the situation is not visible to the opponents of New York's reform Governor, however. Conceding to him nearly all but he claims on the first ballot, they say that he will then reach the highest vote he will receive for after the first ballot, many of the ex-Confederates will gain nothing. The ex-Confederates. TACTICS OF THE [illegible]

Judging from the [illegible] delegates to-day, there is reason to believe that this latter view is the more reasonable one. They are here to capture only what they lost on the battle field, and to seize the Government of the country. They care for nothing but success, and Kelly is securing more and more of them every hour. That success with Tilden is impossible, because he cannot carry New York. The chances for Tilden are even less this morning than ever before, for there are already signs that there is a disposition on the part of his opponents to combine against him. General Ewing, of Ohio, who is the great apostle of Allen in Ohio, is determined to beat Tilden, and for this purpose is willing to desert Allen at the proper moment and to unite his forces upon Thurman. The plan is to hold Ohio and Pennsylvania solid for Hancock, during the preliminary balloting, and to unite upon Thurman when it becomes necessary to defeat Tilden. If Ewing is in earnest in this, the chances for Thurman are even better than they have been supposed. In case of his nomination, the talk is for Parker, of New Jersey, or Ingersoll, of Connecticut, for the second place, although many of the Southern delegates claim it for their section. The suggestion of Ben Hill, it is only fair to add, did not meet with any favor from the Confederates, who are here to devise ways and means to capture the Government, in order that they may run it in the old-time fashion.

LOUD TALK AND DEEP FEELING.

During the day there were many scenes indicative of the general feeling, and none more suggestive than one in the corridor of the Southern Hotel, when Russell, of the New York Uister district, made a sensation, and gathered a crowd about him by loudly and emphatically proclaiming his allegiance to and faith in Tilden. He was declaring his conviction that Tilden was the only Democrat who can carry New York, when Major Quincy stepped up and blandly said: "I'll bet you anything, from one to ten thousand dollars, that Tilden can't carry New York." Thereupon Russell got away from the group with alacrity, and an Indianian, who had taken no part in the colloquy, remarked: "If our State was divided as New York seems to be, we should not name Hendricks at all." But this was only one of many similar occurrences at both the Southern and Lindell Hotels. At the latter, N. D. Fowler, of New York, made something of a sensation and gathered crowds about him by his vigorous denunciations of Tilden. All day, and late into the evening, the tide of talk ran high, and it was not possible to find any change in the position. The friends of Tilden still saw a certainty of his nomination, and the opponents still refused to see any hope of him. But the latter were forced to admit that they have no organization by which the opposition can be concentrated and united. While the opponents are disorganized, and the Democracy generally factious and warring, it is as yet impossible to do more than guess. The guess is that Tilden will win, while the friends and rivals will obtain the empty honor is a secret of the future, but if it is in the Democratic nature to tell the truth, the signs still point to Thurman as the man who is to be beaten by Hayes.

INAUGURATION OF THE BATES STATUE.

The local committee has been doing its best to entertain strangers, and one means employed to-day was to have a large number of hacks on hand to convey delegates and correspondents, under a broiling sun and over dusty roads, to Forest Park, which was to be inaugurated with the unveiling of the statue of Edward Bates. Strangely enough, the principal eulogy of this staunch Unionist, who lived all his life in a slave State, was made by Gen. Bliss W. Hanna, of Indiana, a conspicuous delegate to the convention, and also the most noted rebel sympathizer during the war in the loyal State. Governor Hayes, of New York, and several others spoke, but the affair, as a political demonstration, was a failure, whatever may have been its merits as a social occasion. Late to-night both the Southern and Lindell Hotels are crowded with political idiots, who are much excited about nothing, for they are laboring under the delusion that they are in some danger of naming the next President.

TILDEN STILL AHEAD—HENDRICKS LOSING GROUND AND HANCOCK GAINING STRENGTH.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Additional delegations arrived late last night and to-day. Special trains will reach here early to-morrow morning with several hundred people from New York, New England and other parts of the country. A train with three hundred Tammany men arrived this morning and the opponents of Tilden from New York are now very much encouraged. Connecticut is for Tilden and anti-Tilden men has been very warm to-day, and in many cases quite bitter. The opposition to him on the part of the Tammany crowd is very strong and aggressive, but notwithstanding this Tilden's friends proclaim his gaining strength. This is conceded by some of his opponents, but when the claim is made to ascertain how many votes he can command in the convention no one will say, and it is the general impression that even his best friends cannot tell. Everything and everybody seems to be at sea and drifting. There is really no organization in favor of any candidate, and nothing in the nature of speculation as to results. The currency question is assuming form and opinion upon that subject becoming more pronounced. Prominent Ohio delegates assert that the nomination of Tilden and the adoption of that plank on many questions will lose that State by 60,000 majority, and Indianians say that State will give 40,000 against him, while Hendricks would carry them both by a handsome majority. Kansas delegates say that the Democrats of that State will not support Tilden, and if he is nominated there will be a third ticket put in the field.

Southern delegates seem to occupy the same position they did three days ago. They are willing to accept any man who promises the best chances of success at the polls. The Hendricks men profess to be hopeful, but many of them express disappointment at the decrease in his strength during several weeks past. They cannot account for this change in the sentiment, but admit that in the East and South especially his strength has very materially diminished. Pennsylvanians say that the day after their State Convention was held, Hendricks had a three-fifths majority in their delegation; now he has not one-fifth. Similar reports are made by other Eastern and Southern delegates.

The Hancock movement on the other hand has developed greatly during the past two days, and although he has not been regularly taken up, he is in pretty general favor, and talked of quite extensively as the second choice. The South seems to be strongly in his favor and will probably rally to him if it is shown he can be nominated.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Charles Frederick Cornell, aged thirteen years, was drowned in the river at Providence, Saturday.

Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the Newton (Mass.) mills.

The Masons of Kentucky celebrated St. John's Day yesterday by parades, picnics, pyrotechnics, concerts, etc.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant and General Sheridan, accompanied by Secretary Cameron, left Harrisburg for Washington last evening.

A terrific hail storm doing much damage to the crops, trees and windows of houses, was reported from Auburn, New York, yesterday.

Postmaster General Jewell has invited the postmasters of the large cities to a conference in Washington upon the new law reducing appropriations.

Base Ball—At Cincinnati, St. Louis Red Stockings 2, Buckeyes 3; Bostons 8, Cincinnatis 7. At St. Louis, Browns of St. Louis 8, Athletics 3. At Louisville, Louisvilles 7, Hartfords 2.

The State Auditor of Louisiana gives notice that the interest coupons of the consolidated State bonds due July 1st will be paid on and after that date in New Orleans and New York.

In accordance with orders received from General Crook, four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry left Camp Douglass, near Salt Lake City, Saturday morning *en route* for the Black Hills.

Saturday, the sixty-third birthday of Mr. Beecher, was celebrated by the Plymouth choir and the teachers of the Bethel and Mayflower Missions by a picnic at Sea Cliff, on Long Island sound. Mr. Beecher was absent, owing to indisposition, his physician having forbidden him to leave home.

The steamers Wyoming and City of Chester, from Liverpool, Holland and Anglia, from London, Donau, from Bremen and Scholten, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York. The Pennsylvania from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia. The Nevada, from Liverpool at, Boston, reported at Farther Point. [illegible] London, is reported at Liverpool.

The water in the canal at Sault Ste. Marie commenced rising about ten o'clock Friday morning, without any apparent cause, and reached a greater height than has been known for many years. Its variation was four feet nine inches in one hour and twenty minutes. A large sheet of water overflowed [illegible] and rushed onward [illegible] look pits, threatening disas- [illegible] The superintendent closed [illegible] immediately, thus prevent- [illegible] The gates were kept closed all day to facilitate repairs on the dam.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1876.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a letter of the Quartermaster General, showing the effects of the House amendment to the Army Appropriation bill in regard to the transportation of the army, and asking the restoration of the original phraseology in that paragraph. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a letter of the Quartermaster General, recommending that the appropriation for incidental expenses of the army be so amended as to provide for the payment of the funeral expenses of officers dying in the service. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, called up the House bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, and which expired by limitation January 30, 1875, until July 1, 1880. Passed.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration on Monday next. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the House bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the District of Columbia, the Committee on the District of Columbia having reported a substitute for the House bill.

Mr. CONKLING said this substitute was designed to supersede the House bill, which was much shorter. He would be glad if the Senator having charge of the bill [Mr. Spencer] would state the marked difference between the House bill and the Senate substitute, and what the objections were to the House bill, which seemed to him to follow the statute books in reference to taxation.

Mr. SPENCER, in reply, said the bill which has just been read had been approved by the majority of the District Committee of the House, but the minority reported the substitute which passed that body. The bill just read, which was intended as a substitute for the House bill, had received the approval of the District Commissioners and also the taxpayers of the District. The bill which had been passed by the House did not, in the opinion of the Commissioners nor the taxpayers of the District.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, said he did not agree with the majority of the committee in reporting this substitute, because he believed, as a general principle, it was wrong to make any reason why all property should not be subject to taxation alike for the support of the Government. This bill proposed to strike out all taxation on investments, securities, &c., and put in a very extraordinary tax upon the smallest character of business that men carry on. He did not believe that Congress of the United States could afford to exempt money loaned here by capitalists from taxation, and tax a man on his handcart, which he made a living by. This was not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. This bill taxed every kind of business; taxed the man who sold a coffin, and exempted the man who had capital invested.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said of all things which ever came before the Senate for taxation or exemption this was the most remarkable. It had been said that the bill was prepared by the merchants and bankers of the District. Mr. Hayes then, after they exempted their investments. There were thousands of men here who toiled and who earnestly protested against this bill. The Senate was here to-day to protest them. He argued that the bill proposed a gross outrage and injustice upon the people of the District.

Mr. SPENCER said he had been informed by the Commissioners that it was impossible to collect a personal tax here.

Mr. HAMLIN—Then let us appoint another Board of Commissioners who can.

Mr. SARGENT said there was no difficulty about collecting a personal tax in his State.

Mr. SHERMAN said Congress at the last session passed a law to levy and collect a personal tax here, but it had been openly ignored. It had been said that there was but one Republican vote in the District, and there was plenty of time to do so after it was passed. He did not believe that the furniture of an ordinary household should be taxed, but the rich men and rich corporations should be. The bill now before the Senate proposed to tax his house worth $5,000 and the stock in trade, &c., thereof, but the $1,000 invested in a corporation was only to be taxed one dollar.

Mr. CONKLING favored the re-enactment of the House bill of last session, and argued that it was sufficient to support the government of the District, and better than either the House or Senate bill.

Mr. MORTON said he concurred in most of what had been said about the character of this bill, but the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hamlin] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] had practically kept away from the true cause of this trouble. Here was blunder on blunder, and it all came from the effort of Congress to control the local affairs of the 150,000 people of this District without their knowing anything about it. It was taxation without representation, and the Republicans in Congress should be ashamed of it. He had been told that there was a man in the District who had a million of dollars at interest, and under this bill he would not have to pay a cent, while the poor man who had secured a little home worth $500, by years of labor, must pay a tax on it. He would not vote for any tax bill taxing the people here without their consent. The time would come when Congress would be driven to give the people of this District a local domestic government.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, favored the recommittal of the bill to the District Committee, and in reply to Mr. Morton, he urged that Congress had no power under the Constitution to confer suffrage on the people of this District. The people of the District simply had the privilege of voting, except from their State governments. There was nothing in the Constitution about suffrage until the passage of the fifteenth amendment. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that a Magistrate of the United States was an officer of the United States. If those officers of the United States, where did Congress get its authority to provide for having them elected?

Mr. MORTON said the question had now been made by the Democratic party, since colored men had the right to vote, that Congress had no right to confer suffrage on the people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. THURMAN said that, when the people of the District should petition Congress to give them suffrage he would think they were governed without their consent; but until that time he would think they were governed with their consent. He had heard of no popular clamor for suffrage here. He then referred to the various provisions of the bill, and argued that they were unjust. He quoted the clause imposing a tax of $5 per day upon beer gardens, and said: "Who ever heard of such a tax? Pass such a law as that, and the Republican party could not get the vote of a single Dutchman." [Laughter.]

Mr. SARGENT [laughing and pointing toward Mr. Morrill, of Maine]—The Secretary of the Treasury did that.

Mr. THURMAN—Well, if I had known that before I would not have voted for his confirmation. [Laughter.] It is a direct attack upon a man's stomach.

Mr. CONKLING—It will close up the beer gardens and drive out the whole Democratic party. [Laughter.]

Mr. THURMAN—Yes, it is an attack upon the party. [Renewed laughter.]

After further discussion the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with the understanding that the committee shall report a suitable bill to continue the tax law of last year and provide for collecting the personal tax as suggested.

On motion of Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, it was ordered that the House bill for the issue of coin be made the special order for Monday at two o'clock.

Mr. Caperton was appointed a member of the Conference Committee on the Indian appropriation bill, in place of Mr. Ransom, excused at his own request.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, called up the bill reported by him on the 25th of May, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, to restore the franking privilege, so as to have it come up as the unfinished business on Monday.

The Senate then at 4:45 went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House yesterday morning, before adjournment, the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, increasing the item for lights on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers from $150,000 to $250,000, was agreed to—yeas 84, nays 70. The next amendment was the appropriation of $50,000 for the geographical survey under Lieutenant Wheeler, which was rejected—yeas 70, nays 78. The bill was then passed. The House then, at 2:25 A. M., adjourned.

Yesterday the House was called to order at twelve o'clock by the Clerk, Mr. Adams, in the absence of the Speaker *pro tem.* After prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, was, on a resolution offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, appointed Speaker *pro tem.*, during the pleasure of the House, and then the House adjourned.

Two of the northern spans of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river, at Kansas City, were burned Friday. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It will probably take two weeks to repair the bridge, and in the meantime the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, and the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern roads will not be able to run trains into Kansas City.

SECOND EDITION.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Sharp Work in the House.

Cox's Sun on the Wane.

The Pittsburgh Nominations to be Confirmed.

Washington News in General

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1876.

Prospective Action on the District Nominations.

The nominations of W. W. Ketcham to be Judge of the District Court of the Western district of Pennsylvania, and of H. H. McCormick to be District Attorney of the same district, will be considered by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary tomorrow. A conversation with members of the committee indicates that they will be reported favorably to-morrow, and an executive session will be asked in order to secure their immediate confirmation.

Randall's Dilemma.

Mr. Randall has telegraphed the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation that he will not be able to attend the convention on account of the dead-lock in the appropriations, and the necessity of persistent effort to extricate his party from the threatened dilemma on July 1st.

General Sherman on the Indian Troubles.

General Sherman in speaking of the situation in the Indian country states that the attack by the Sioux upon General Crook's command indicates that those Indians are very determined in their warlike operations. He thinks that the offensive movements from Forts Abraham Lincoln in the northeast, Fetterman in the south and Ellis in the northwest, will result in the very effective punishment of these proud and refractory savages. He thinks, however, that the troops will be out all summer and will have a trying campaign and suffer many losses. He says the Sioux have a more than ordinary apprehensions of its assuming a typhoid form. A change from this climate is regarded as absolutely necessary, and arrangements are being made for his leaving for Maine on Tuesday by a route on which he can go directly home without change of cars.

PETITION FOR PARDON.

The petition for the pardon of William O. Avery, convicted in St. Louis in connection with the whisky frauds, has been signed by many Senators and Representatives and many other persons.

MOVEMENTS OF PROMINENT DEMOCRATS.

Representative Sayler had made arrangements to leave for St. Louis last night, but having yesterday been elected Speaker *pro tem.*, will take the chair to-morrow.

Representative Randall left for St. Louis to-night. Notwithstanding the large number of Democratic members going thither it is thought that there will be a quorum in each House during this week.

THE CENTENNIAL DAY.

Programme of Exercises at Philadelphia—Formal and Impressive Observances Under the Auspices of the Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The formal programme for the grand ceremonies of the Fourth of July observances is completed. The ceremonies will take place at Independence Hall, begining at an early hour with a review of the military from in front of the hall on Chestnut street. The literary exercises, under the auspices of the United States Centennial Commission, will take place in the square immediately in the rear of Independence Hall. The exercises will commence immediately after the termination of the military review at about ten o'clock, and be opened with prayer by Bishop Simpson; overture, the Great Republic, by George F. Bristow, of New York; reading of the Declaration of Independence from the original document by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; Hymn of Welcome, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Music of Keller's Hymn, National Ode, by Bryard Taylor; a greeting from Brazil, a hymn composed at the request of Dom Pedro, Emperor, by a distinguished Brazilian, Carlos Gomes, and dedicated to the American Centennial Exhibition; William M. Evarts, of New York, Invocation; a grand choral demonstration on the evening of the 3d and participate in the observances of the 4th have been sent by General Hawley to the Governors of all the States and Territories, and several assurances have been received of the intention of several to be present. From Governor McGreary, of Kentucky, and Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, telegrams were received on Saturday, the former stating that he will be here on the 3d, and the latter that he would arrive on the 4th.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Rousing Enthusiasm at Cincinnati.

Speech of Secretary Bristow.

HAYES' RECEPTION AT FREMONT.

THE CINCINNATI MEETING.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Between four and five thousand people were present at the Republican ratification meeting to-night at Exposition Hall. The principal speakers were Secretary Bristow, Stanley Mathews and ex Governor Noyes. Mr. Bristow was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the close of the meeting the people crowded around him in such numbers that it was with great difficulty that he succeeded in leaving the hall.

Ex-Governor Noyes presided. Speaking of Governor Hayes he said: "He is in full sympathy with the spirit of reform which seems to have taken possession of the public mind, and under his administration thieves and rascals will not grow rich. He will labor for the pacification and prosperity of the South, for the enforcement of the laws and for the honest payment of the national debt." Governor Noyes was followed by Secretary Bristow, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the audience rising to their feet and cheering several minutes. Mr. Bristow said the great outpouring of the people at night testifies to the fact that the Republican convention did its work wisely. The platform is one upon which every patriotic citizen may squarely stand. It commits the Republican party squarely to the resumption of specie payments. There must be no step backward, but steady progress toward resumption, and a return to the money of the Constitution; every expedient for which, which falls short of absolute resumption, will prove inadequate and deceptive. In speaking of civil service reform, Mr. Bristow said: The convention has given us a simple and easy method of reforming our civil service, which is neither more nor less than the practical application of the rule which works so well in private life, that every man should mind his own business and leave others to do likewise. Members of Congress, whom the Constitution charges with legislation only, should not dictate appointments to offices as awards to political success. The platform pledges the party to a speedy, thorough, and unsparing reform of the corruption and fraud of public officers who betrayed official trusts. The convention did not stop to consider, as some would have us do, whether such prosecutions would be fruitful or not, but simply that they be faithful. It is not to be denied that corruption has been made odious in high places. Whether the rigors of our criminal statutes, Mr. Bristow strongly indorsed the nonsectarian sentiment as expressed in the platform, and said the State must not be brought into subjection to the sectarian theory in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—

RARE CHANCE.

A fine place at Edgewater, A. V. R. R., consisting of a Good House of 12 Rooms, and large Painting Store Rooms in addition. A Tenant House of 3 Rooms and a Cellar. Twenty-one acres of Ground. A never-failing supply of good, soft spring water. With hot and cold water in kitchen and bath room, and hydrants at the stable and spring house. A good Garden and fine Orchard, and a very beautiful grove of forest trees at one side of the house. Possession given June 1, next year. Rent very low. Apply to

WM. METCALF,
329 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Fire Engines. CLARK, SEAMAN & CO., corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS new and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 50-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Near the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. depot.

FOR SALE—HORSE—A FIRST CLASS and powerful road Horse. Has trotted in 2:25, without record. A dark chestnut, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old. Sound and kind. American Star Stock. Will sell low, as I have no use for him. Address Lock Box 43, Canfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. Thoroughly inspected, certificate of test with each boiler. Repairs done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 16 Water street, near the W. P. R. R. depot. JAMES MACKIN.

FOR SALE — THE CELEBRATED OLIVE COMPOUND for lubricating Shafting, Engines, &c. 1 pound equal to 2 gallons of the best oil. Will not gum. Saves 50 per cent. Can be used on 30 days' trial, and if not entirely satisfactory, will return the money. For circulars and terms, furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & SON, 134 Water street.

FOR SALE—FLOURING MILLS—TO any party desiring to invest in a safe and well established business we offer our "Mouse-Place" Flouring Mills, located in Canton, Ohio, on the line of the P., Ft. Wayne and C. R. R., in Stark county, the best wheat growing section in the State. These mills have the leading trade in a population of 12,000, and are offered for sale on account of the ill health of the senior member of our firm. Address Z. M. DAVIS & CO., Canton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—OF FOUR Rooms on Center street, with 2 Lots, 20x80 feet each; also, Business Stand on Penn avenue, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Also, Brick Dwelling and Lot; also, 6 good Building Lots on Mary street, and 2 on Liberty avenue, all of which are in the Sixteenth ward, city, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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POLITICAL.

State.

NOMINATIONS IN ERIE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, June 25, 1876.

In the local Republican contest yesterday, nominations were made as follows: For President Judge, William Pearson; Congress, William W. Reed; Senate, Henry Butterfield.

State.

The Prohibitionists of Jefferson county have nominated the ticket given: Congress—E. H. Darrah; State Senator—Parker Blood; Assembly—Dr. R. M. Moore; District Attorney—R. Arthurs; Jury Commissioner—John Hutcheson.

The Democratic nominees for Clarion County are: Congress—George W. Jenks; Senate—William L. Corbett; Assembly—M. L. Lockwood, A. A. Summerville; Sheriff—B. B. Dunkel; Associate Judge—James Sweeny, C. Brinker.

General.

We mean to beat the Democrats this year by laying on the Burch hard.

The Des Moines *Register* predicts that the Republicans of Iowa will give to Rutherford B. Hayes the same hearty support they would have given to their first choice, the Maine statesman.

D. W. Voorhees calls Tilden a "wrecker of railroads and a political huckster," and predicts that if he shall be nominated the entire vote of the Northwest will be for the Republican nominee.

The New Orleans *Times* incidentally mentions "quite a strong friendly regard" for Mr. Wheeler, which is entertained by many citizens of Louisiana on account of his efforts to adjust their political difficulties in the spring of 1875.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, expresses the opinion that the Republicans acted very wisely in their nominations at Cincinnati, and have made it difficult for the Democrats to succeed, though he still expects, of course, the election of the St. Louis candidate.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Alexander H. Stephens had a severe relapse last week, but recovered speedily, and is steadily regaining his health.

Robert Dale Owen was married at Lake George on Friday, to the young lady to whom he dedicated his last work.

Otis Rich, sixty-seven years of age, a prominent citizen of Boston, committed suicide last evening by cutting his throat with a razor.

Commodore Vanderbilt's condition remains unchanged. Saturday he seemed more comfortable and sat up for an hour. His physicians are in constant attendance, and no visitors were admitted.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, the new Minister to England, sailed by the Britannic for his post from New York Saturday. Mr. Jewett, receiver of the Erie Railway, is among the passengers for Europe by the Mosel.

Buy White River,

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

Washington county, in this State, is the birth place of the following named members of Congress: Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and Representative James G. Blaine, of Maine; James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh; John V. LeMoyne, of Chicago; Addison W. Oliver, of Iowa, and Jacob P. Cowan and Nelson H. Van Vorhees, of Ohio.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

☞ *Advertisements in this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

THE New York *Times* figures up the vote at St. Louis at 277 unknown, 238 for TILDEN, 109 for HENDRICKS, and the rest scattering.

THE Democratic House Banking and Currency Committee will have another wrestle with the Resumption act, to-day, but they won't do anything until they hear from St. Louis.

DAN VOORHEES calls TILDEN a "wrecker of railroads and a political huckster," and predicts that if he shall be nominated the entire vote of the Northwest will be for the Republican nominee.

THE Boston *Post* complains that HAYES "was not nominated by an accident, but for a deliberate purpose." True as preaching. He was nominated for the deliberate purpose of electing him.

TILDEN was one of those who, in 1844, declared the war to be a failure and demanded a suspension of hostilities. He is in a fair way, now, to find his own war for the nomination result in a failure without any suspension of hostilities in the meantime.

IT IS not true that Justice DAVIS, of the United States Supreme Court, has withdrawn his name from the list of Democratic candidates at St. Louis. "Your candidate I cannot be," he said, like SEYMOUR; but then, like SEYMOUR, he never meant it.

"THE Chicago *Times* thinks it was in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the Cincinnati nominations were made on hangman's day. The platform is a tip-top scaffold, too."—*Boston Post.*

YES: and the Republican executioner will in due time turn the Democratic victim of justice off with neatness and dispatch.

IT IS a proof of the despair with which the sensible Democrats regard the situation that PENDLETON, elected as a delegate to St. Louis, has refused to go. He says it is private business that keeps him at home, but he means that his public business is played out and that, in his opinion, there is no use in holding a Democratic National Convention.

ON THE first of next month the people of Colorado will vote upon the question of the adoption of the proposed State Constitution for that Territory. The result is doubtful. Judging from present prospects, the chances of the success or rejection of the proposition are about even, and no one need be surprised should a majority of her voters decide to remain as a Territory.

THE Ohio Germans are enthusiastic for HAYES and WHEELER. The only German paper of *Liberal* tendencies in or out of Ohio that does not seem pleased with the Cincinnati nominees is HESING'S Chicago paper, the *Staats Zeitung*; and as HESING has just been convicted of participation in the production of crooked whisky, his opposition is the highest compliment that could be paid to our candidates.

IT IS hardly probable that the two-thirds rule will be abrogated by the National Democratic Convention. The rule was adopted by the Democratic Convention held at Baltimore in May, 1832, and has remained in force ever since, each National Convention re-enacting it notwithstanding violent opposition at times. A most formidable effort was made at the New York Convention of 1868 to rescind it, but without avail.

THE last number of *Appleton's Weekly* announces its discontinuance. It will hereafter appear as a monthly. It will be a welcome visitor in that form, but we very much regret the suspension of the weekly. It was the only readable literary weekly published in the United States, excepting *Littell's Age*, which is a republication of selections from European sources, and it had a freshness and vigor about it that should have kept it alive.

THE New York *Herald* says:

"People are not to be excited about Hayes and Wheeler. The ticket is a good heavy ticket, but it has no hurrah in it."

Do not be too sure of that. The hurrah will come soon enough. A hurrah that comes immediately after a nomination is like the crackling of thorns under a pot—it is soon over; while that which follows the sober judgment of the people is like the burning of a green hickory log—it will last all summer.

"FREE TRADE," says the New York *Express*, "is hopeless for the next thirty years." Very true; but efforts to establish it will continue to be made, and it is only to the fact that the country *must* have revenue for the next thirty years that we owe the certainty of the hopelessness which the *Express* refers to. The contest for the present is not between absolute free trade and a tariff, but between a low and a high tariff, and the true friends of American industry will invariably be found upon the side of the latter.

THE venerable Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in the United States, comes out in last week's *Churchman* with a vigorous plea for patriotism on the part of Christian people. He asserts that "the nation is a moral person, and as such is bound by moral obligation as stringent as any in the universe; the obligation of making real the sacred ideas of justice, law and order." This is not only sound and wise doctrine, but is also a splendid vindication of the true principles and aims of the Republican party.

THE Richmond *Whig* thinks it would well repay the White Leaguers of the Southern States "to appoint a guard of white men to protect the life of every negro in the South from now to November." This is by reason of the fact that "for every colored man killed by whites in Louisiana and Mississippi there will be ten thousand votes gained for the Republican ticket in the North." After November these humane precautions, the inference is, need no longer be observed. It is very suggestive—that old story of the monkish mood of the sick devil.

THE United States now produces as much coal and iron as Great Britain yielded in 1850. We are thus gaining steadily and surely upon the mother country, and in the nature of things, as the population of the country grows, must, before another century rolls round, pass far beyond her present limit of production, and become the first on the international list, because we have the greatest geographical extent, and our natural resources are upon so vast a scale that all the coal area of all the rest of the world would only occupy one-fourth of the space in which, within our borders, are stored up the reserves of future power.

THE total value of British exports for May was £17,055,504, against £18,225,152 for the same month last year, being a decrease of six per cent. The total value of the imports was £29,405,133, against £32,346,107, or a decrease of nine per cent. The decrease thus in the export of leading articles is enormous. During the first five months of last year 41,366,900 yards of cotton goods were exported to this country. This year only 28,281,000 are reported. The shipments of linen from the first of January to the first of June this year were 39,754,300 yards, against 52,758,300 in the same period last year, and the shrinkage in the shipments of iron and other metals is even greater than this.

THE Democratic House Judiciary Committee has reported adversely a Republican bill providing that every person shall be entitled to be admitted in every court of the United States to practice as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery, who may be properly qualified according to law, without regard to sex. Woman is being gradually brought to independence by the irresistible law of progress. The last fifty years have seen old barriers broken down, which can never be restored, and new avenues opened, which can never be closed; but it is perfectly clear that if the Democratic party could have had its way, past inequalities would not even yet have yielded to the equities of the situation.

THE situation in Eastern Europe is becoming more critical every day, and the anxiety is increased by the mystery which surrounds the intentions of all the parties directly concerned, except England, who seems, on this occasion, to have carved out a road and a policy of her own, and to be pursuing it with an energy and activity such as she has not been wont of late years to exhibit in the general affairs of the continent. How it will all end is extremely difficult to foresee. If hostilities go on much longer the field of their operation must inevitably become enlarged, and with that enlargement must inevitably come intervention in one shape or another, entailing, most probably, new complications and conflicts of selfishness. The times are perilous.

ORGANIZATION AND VICTORY.

The opening campaign is sure to prove exciting; but the assurance of Victory is in Organization. That is the first and the most important business of a political struggle. Excitement comes in to enhance the work; but excitement without organization is like an infuriated army without a leader.

And the best time for organization is *now*. Do not put it off. Work done thus early is always well done, and there is no time like the first hours of a campaign for accomplishing the preliminary work of organization. What the cool hours of the morning are to a laborer the first hours of a political fight are to the politican.

The fight of 1876 is to be an approximation to that of 1860. It will be nearer a sectional fight than any we have had before or since the memorable LINCOLN campaign. The intrigues, the rascalities and the murderous purposes of the dominant race of the South have rendered it well nigh impossible to carry any but two or three of the Southern States for HAYES and WHEELER. South Carolina we count as certain, and we have a chance for North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana; but the reign of terror which the Democracy have instituted in all the Southern States has left the result too doubtful in all to warrant a certain dependence upon any of them. If a fair election is held in the South we shall carry a number of the Southern States; but a fair election is not to be looked for, and we may as well look the fact in the face that the only sure way to Republican success in November next is in carrying the Northern States for the Republican nominees.

The North has not provoked this sectional fight. It is the result of Democratic intrigue, and the way to defeat the sectional purposes of that party is to secure a Republican victory in November that will put an end to Democratic violence in the South, and render a fair election possible.

We must carry the Northern States if we are to carry HAYES into the Presidency, and the sure way of carrying them is by an early, systematic and effective organization. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio can all be carried beyond doubt by active and incessant work, and every other State in the *North* will follow the four we have *named*, if they see the Republicans of those States engaged *in a systematic* effort to carry them. We can, in that way, create *such a* political force as will at once *encourage* the Southern colored voters to act, and alarm the Southern Democrats as to the legal consequences, as well as the possible political consequences, of their adoption of and persistence in the system of terror at the elections. Let it be known at the South that we have so organized our party in the North as to have organized victory as well, and we shall put an end to Southern terrorism and violence, henceforth and forever. In that way lies safety to the Republic, and in no other.

HENDRICKS AND HAYES.

In an article on the character and services of Governor HAYES the New York *Tribune* says:

"In speech and intellectually, Rutherford B. Hayes is decidedly a stronger man than Mr. Hendricks; as the Governors of adjoining States. Ohio being the larger and more important, Mr. Hayes has shown a higher executive ability, and has commanded a more hearty approval, even from political opponents, than the Governor of Indiana. He has displayed, above all things, the rare ability of rising above all demagogism and partisanship in the discharge of a great public trust, and only a very bold Democrat would say that of Mr. Hendricks."

THE editor of the New York *World* lately sent a dispatch to *Illinois* to the effect that Governor TILDEN was not on the Committee on Resolutions in the Democratic National Convention of 1864, and did not, therefore, agree to reporting a resolution declaring the war to be a failure, &c. In order to put this matter straight we copy from the record of the Democratic National Convention of 1864, as follows:

"Mr. Tilden, of New York, offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the delegation thereof, be appointed to report resolutions, and that all resolutions in relation to a platform for the Democratic party be referred to said committee, without debate."

The resolution was adopted, and the committee appointed as follows:

Maine—John W. Dana.
New Hampshire—Edwin Pesse.
Connecticut—Charles R. Ingersoll.
Rhode Island—Charles S. Bradley.
Massachusetts—George Lunt.
Vermont—T. B. Redfield.
New York—Samuel J. Tilden.
New Jersey—Abraham Browning.
Pennsylvania—George W. Cass.
Delaware—Charles Brown.
Maryland—Thomas G. Pratt.
Kentucky—James Guthrie.
Ohio—Clement L. Vallandigham.
Indiana—James M. Hanna.
Illinois—S. S. Marshall.
Michigan—Augustus C. Baldwin.
Wisconsin—George B. Smith.
Minnesota—E. O. Hamlin.
Missouri—William A. Hall.
Iowa—James F. Bates.
California—John R. Weller.
Oregon—Benjamin Stark.
Kansas—Wm. C. McDowell.

The platform reported by this committee consisted of six resolutions. The first one was a declaration of "unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution." The second one was in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war—during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States."

THE Philadelphia *North American* makes the following unanswerable point against the free trade doctrinaires of this country:

Steel rails are among the standing subjects of complaint against the existing tariff. The New York *Express* gives the price of steel rails in England at ten pounds per ton, which is $50 in gold, and says that the price of American steel rails is $80 and $82, currency. Now, with gold at twelve per cent. premium, the foreign steel rails obviously could not be imported at all were there not a proportion of the price in London, with freight added, is about equivalent to the currency price of American rails. Under the present rates of duty and freight the foreign rails, according to the *Express*, cannot be sold here under $83, gold, per ton, and under the Morrison bill not under $79 gold or $77 currency per ton—$15 higher than domestic rails. What nonsense, then, to raise an outcry about the protective duty that did its work effectually in building up the domestic steel rail manufacture when foreign competition could make the consumption greater, for obvious reasons. Every interest connected with railways and manufactures is suffering as much in England as here. We cannot restore confidence in bankrupt railways by means of a low tariff on steel rails.

EVERYBODY in the Eastern coal trade seems to feel as though he were in a frying pan with plenty of hot fuel beneath. The wholesale dealers find that the consumption is nothing like what it formerly was, in consequence of the lessened activity of manufacturers, a smaller consumption in steam navigation, and a more rigorous domestic economy. Retailers for the same reasons find their business drying up. The transportation companies, too, are comparatively idle, with large surplus stocks accumulated in all the depots. There is also considerable distress in the mining regions, owing to the stoppage of work. The great coal combination seems to be slowly but surely coming to grief. The stock of the New Jersey Central, which has ten millions invested in coal lands, of uncertain value, is down from one hundred and eight a few months since to seventy-six, with dividends suspended. The Delaware and Lackawanna has "got its foot in it" badly, and the Delaware and Hudson is no better off. The worst feature of the matter is that the losses in so many cases fall on innocent shoulders.

THE prosperity of Philadelphia is steadily on the increase. Building permits were issued for the five months ending June 1st at an average rate of about 425 per month, making a total of 2,124, equal to over 5,000 for the year. This is a marked increase over last year, in which 4,575 permits were issued, while that year shows an increase over the previous year of over 1,000, 1874 giving a total of 4,439, which is the minimum number since 1868. The increase is chiefly in dwellings, yet there are a good number of business houses, both stores and manufactories, and quite a large number of public edifices. The tables do not represent wooden structures, of which a very large proportion of the temporary buildings for the Exhibition are built, and hence the increase in numbers can all be set down to the account of permanent improvements, no matter whether built on account of the Exhibition or not. These facts point conclusively to a healthy growth and permanent increase in the population of that city.

THE Democrats at Washington are hunting around for some method of escape from the dead-lock between the two Houses on the appropriations. They shudder at the thought of stopping the wheels of government, and know they would be met by such a storm of public indignation, if they succeed in bringing matters to a stand-still, that they would be unable to stand up against it. Hence their present willingness to compromise, and the proposition they offer is that the salaries of all offices established prior to 1860 shall be fixed at the rates which then prevailed; that offices established since that year shall be reduced ten per cent., and that the number of offices to be abolished shall be left to the arbitration of the committee; that the offices subject to the ten per cent. reduction shall be reduced below that figure if any of them, in the judgment of the committee, may require it, which makes the salaries paid prior to 1861 the basis of compromise. This is all very well, so far as salaries go; but this basis of agreement does not reach the main disagreement between the two Houses, as to the insertion in the appropriation bills of items of general legislation, which have no proper place in such bills. On this point the Senate, we are sure, will not yield.

A NEW YORK paper has been figuring out the dates at which Congress has adjourned in the years of Presidential elections, beginning with that in 1830. Here is the result of its inquiries:

In June.	In July.	In August.
1844.....June 17	1840.....July 21	1848.....Aug. 14
1860.....June 18	1824.....July 2	1852.....Aug. 31
1872.....June 10	1868.....July 27	1856.....Aug. 30

Continuing these researches back to the beginning of the century, the *Inter-Ocean* obtains the following dates of adjournment, which may prove interesting at this time:

In March and April.	In May.	In July.
1804.....March 27	1820.....May 15	1832.....July 16
1836.....April 15	1824.....May 24	1796.....July 4
1816.....April 30	1828.....May 26	

These tables show that the longest sessions of Congress in years of Presidential elections belong to the exciting period of slavery agitation, and that the Democratic party has been much more disposed than its opponents to extend the day of adjournment to a late date.

THE two indicted Democratic County Commissioners of Luzerne county, after blowing fearfully about the exposures they were going to make, finally pleaded guilty to the indictments against them, and so prevented the disclosures that a trial would have brought on. The people are disappointed in their expectations that the trial would show something of the *modus operandi* by which the people of the county have been so long cheated and something in relation to the manner in which the court house alteration contracts were given out, by which contractor HAUPT made a large amount of money, and why the said contractor gave the President Judge of the courts a valuable present almost simultaneously with his receiving from the Commissioners the job to rearrange the hall of justice. These and many other things have now been lost to the world forever, much to the disgust of the simple minded and honest taxpayers.

THE Albany *Evening Journal*, whose editor was a member, and secretary, of the Committee on Resolutions, admirably puts the "points" in favor of HAYES and WHEELER, the Republican Centennial ticket:

I.—It is absolutely irreproachable and unassailable in personal character.

II.—It combines not only the moral qualities but the intellectual attributes which inspire perfect trust.

III.—It unites all the elements of the Republican party in its hearty and zealous support.

IV.—It secures the entire independent, Liberal and doubtful vote of the country.

V.—It makes sure of the October elections in Ohio and Indiana, and gives an irresistible impulse for November.

VI.—It appeals equally to New York, and puts this State beyond doubt.

VII.—It is a new, clean, fresh from the people, free from responsibility for mistakes, and suggestive of the future more than of the past."

THE Republicans, under HAYES and WHEELER, propose an aggressive warfare. They do not intend to throw up intrenchments and defend themselves, but, like GRANT at Fort Donelson, will move upon the enemy's works at once.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her husband started for the United States on Saturday.

Donn Piatt says Hayes is painfully diffident and has been seen to blush like a school girl. But who wouldn't blush to be seen in Donn Piatt's company?

Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of State, is in very precarious health at his home in Beaver, and has been advised by his physician to relinquish all attention to business.

It is stated that the Consuls from France, Spain and the United States, stationed at Quebec, have "protested against being outranked by ordinary civic dignitaries on public occasions." The veteran editor of the Ashtabula *Sentinel* might be in better business.

Robert Dale Owen was married at Lake George on Friday, to Lottie Walton, daughter of the late Martin A. Kellogg, of Hartford, Conn. The lady is a cultivated artist, and middle age, who has resided many years in Europe, and studied her profession in Rome.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, was exceedingly generous to the landlady who rented her house to him during the Cincinnati Convention. He put in new furniture worth three hundred dollars, and when he left he gave her the furniture and one thousand dollars in cash.

The Swiss of the country yesterday celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the battle of Morat. The engagement was one of the most notable in the history of the Swiss Republic, and it enabled the Confederation to form alliances with all the leading European Powers, and gave it a recognized standing on the continent.

Mrs. Barber, living near Alexandria, Va., is making arrangements to go to the Centennial. She is now ninety. Twenty years ago she was blind, had white hair, and had lost some of her teeth. Now she can see to read without glasses, has a new suit of black hair and a new set of teeth.

In the retirement of Mr. Viti from the Vice Consulship of Italy at the port of Philadelphia the service loses a most excellent officer. He will be succeeded by Mr. Galli, late Vice Consul at New Orleans. King Victor Emanuel has paid Mr. Viti a deserved compliment in appointing him honorary Vice Consul for life.

Littell's Living Age.

Number 1,972, for the week ending June 24th, closes the 129th volume of this standard eclectic weekly. The contents of this and the preceding weekly number are brave The Keppels, Fifty Years of my Life, by the Earl of Albemarle, *Quarterly Review*; Macaulay, *Cornhill*; Our Cakes, *Queen*; Clarendon, *Contemporary Review*; Spelling, *Cornhill*; Social, Representative and Rambling Plants, *Macmillan*; Coca, *Chambers' Journal*; instalments of "Janet Mason's Troubles, a Story of Town and Country;" "For Pity's Sake," by the author of "Robert Holt's Illusion," and the usual amount of select poetry and miscellany.

The first number of July will begin a new volume. For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each, (or more than 2,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low, or still better, for $10 50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with the *Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

WHEN Oliver Cromwell was asked in 1649 to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief and Lieutenant General of Ireland, he replied that he would go if he were "sufficiently provided." The following facts from the Calendar of State Papers will show the pecuniary value of his demand, which was granted: He required, in addition to the ordinary salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, $15,000 for outfit, $50 a day as long as he remained in England and $40,000 a year on his landing in Ireland. Unfortunately, Cromwell's patent does not state his salary as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, only that he should have the usual fees, stipends and allowances; but, judging from analogy, it seems to have been at least $25,000. His total salary would be, therefore, $65,000 a year, which, multiplied by 35⅞ to represent the comparative value of money at that period, amounts to $226,000, the salary of the present Lord Lieutenant being only $100,000.—

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZIER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The army will celebrate, too.

The Vermont Republican Convention meets to-morrow.

The American Philologists convene in New York this week.

The Indians are celebrating their centennial out on Rosebud creek, in Montana.

There is some talk of having Father Spinner reappointed United States Treasurer.

Fourth of July will not only be several days long this year, but very wide and thick, also.

"What we Drink" is the title of an article in the St. Louis *Times*. Water isn't even mentioned.

Secretary Morrill believes in American labor. He is not troubled with any free trade nonsense.

The names of Hayes and Wheeler will be "familiar in our mouths as Whitehousehold words next year."

Newspapers continue to multiply even in the most outlandish localities. Corea has just started a newspaper.

The Democratic press is just now engaged in publishing advance obituaries of the leading candidates of the party.

Forty broken windows at eight dollars apiece is what a Hayes and Wheeler salute cost a Detroit hotel, the other night.

Governor Hayes has four grand certificates of patriotic character from the Confederates—four rebel bullets in his body.

In the dry goods trade New York city is said to be "full of buyers," and a good business the coming fall is considered sure.

The diminished export of grain to Europe has been partially compensated by the increased outward movement of petroleum.

The cry is wafted from abroad, "Don't come to Europe to save money!" Hotel prices have increased one-third within the year.

The deaf mutes of Brooklyn have formed a Hayes and Wheeler campaign club. They won't need to hire a hall, anyway.

Samuel Adams has just been pardoned out of Sing Sing, and William Wirt is the leader of a band of burglars in Philadelphia.

A little black fly is said to be painfully curtailing prospects for Minnesota wheat, but the report will stand plenty of confirmation.

An "International Sunday School Parliament" will be held at the Thousand Isles during the week beginning on the 18th of July.

The Connecticut State Senate has tabled the Woman's Municipal Suffrage bill which recently passed the lower branch of the Legislature.

Daniel Drew credits his downfall to "I didn't do right when I could have done it." What a conscience chord is struck in this acknowledgment.

Well executed and dangerous counterfeit five dollar bills on the First National Bank of Northampton, Mass., are abundant. Look out for them.

There is a widespread intention among American churches of all denominations to celebrate the coming centennial of our national independence religiously.

The quantity of grain exported from Buffalo by canal, from the opening of navigation to the 17th of June, is 3,700,000 bushels less than for the same period of 1874.

The decrease in the funded debt of Boston for the year ending on the last of May, was three hundred and forty thousand dollars; a pretty good showing for hard times.

On the Columbia river, Oregon, no less than 40,000,000 pounds of salmon were caught last year, or four times the whole catch of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

The inexhaustible supply of palmetto in Florida has suggested the idea of utilizing the pith or bud of the roof for pickles, which is far superior to the cucumber for that purpose.

Five hundred and sixty acres of the battle field of Perryville have been advertised for sale by the Commissioners of the county court. This is one of the historic battle fields of the war.

As the season advances the prospect for a very good crop of peaches increases, and it is generally admitted that the Delaware and Maryland growers will have little reason to complain of the yield.

General Crook's late fight with the hostile Indian bands in Dakota demonstrates the fact that our troops are contending against no insignificant foe; and that in all probability the war will be a protracted one.

The President of the Society of Mining Engineers wants a tax of five cents a ton on coal, to be applied to the moral and social improvement of the workingmen and their families. It would produce a million dollars a year.

There will be held at Philadelphia on the 28th instant, continuing through three days, a convention of the "National Reform Association," for the purpose of securing a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It courses but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, revivifies the system, and invigorates life. Every body should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient half of those we possess—that of Marsh or Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, TRY KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only true and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations and counterfeits in the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by F. E. Kunkel, and having its stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For curing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. KWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Minor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....173 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....89 Wood st.
Dzus & Sloan.....n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....127 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfr. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works.....Office, 196 Penn st.
Boots and Shoes.
J. H. Borland & Co., 53 & 55 Wood, & 95 5th av.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....109 Fourth ave
Belting.
Thorp & Co., No. 244 Water street, dealers in Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose and Oils, of every description.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....32 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 253 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....247 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Giesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st., and 98 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....236 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave. above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoonmaker & Co....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Midliken & Co.....59 Smithfield st
Foundries.
Totten & Co....Twenty-fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Fences, Wrought Iron.
Lauderbach & Co.....33 and 34 Water st
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hagus.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
Miller & Heidmeyer.....70 Fifth ave.
Hotels.
Central...Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot
Saint James.....405 and 407 Liberty st
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....84 Diamond st
Wesley Conlter.....326 Penn ave
John D. McFarland.....76 Fourth ave
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips....91 & 93 Water street
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave
Citizens'.....96 Fourth av
People's.....100 Fourth ave
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....180 Liberty st
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth av.
Henry Smith & Sons.....93 Wylie ave
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....206 Penn ave
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....49 Sixth st
Mechanical Photographers.
J. T. Basford.....10½ Sixth st. (late St. Clair)
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co...78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buys and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....70 Fifth ave.
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co...Wood st., cor. Liberty
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. J. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood and 4th ave.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.)
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....31 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....282 and 283 Liberty st
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....8 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Lloyd.....cor. Penn and 36th sts
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 335 Liberty
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....126 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st
Isaac M. Pearson.....Fifth and Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....109 Fourth ave, 2d floor.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R.....Grant & Water sts.
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Fenrbake & Co.....36 and 38 Sixth st
Silk Hat Manufacturers.
J. McKain.....110 Wood st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Aschuts & Son.....814 Liberty st
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Ames Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Dies.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st
Stock Yards and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taylorsville.....33d Penn ave
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co.....cor. Penn and 22d st
Sewing Machine Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....32 Water st
Park, Bro. & Co.....Thirty-first and Railroad sts
Hartman & Sowerville Jr. & Co.....Grant & Water sts
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 36th & Railroad sts
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Barr, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Children's Car Flags, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.
Varnish Manufacturers.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....16 Sixth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....322 Liberty st
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co...933 Penn ave., near 9th st.

Centennial Headquarters

FOR

FLAGS, BANNERS, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

Bunting, Silk and Muslin Flags at Lowest Prices.

C. YEAGER & CO.

110 MARKET STREET.

TO Coke Manufacturers.

EVAN NOKES is the oldest and best Coker in America. In an experience of sixty years he has never failed to get good clear, brassless coke of the quality of the coal used. He has strong recommendations from D. J. Morrell, Superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company, H. S. T. Tarr, Superintendent of the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, and other distinguished gentlemen. He is now willing to engage himself for a month, six weeks or a longer period to Iron men who want to learn how to make good Coke. He guarantees satisfaction in every case. He has two ovens for sale. Any Iron man who tests the quality of the coal which he cokes as a matter of fact will be satisfied. Now is the time to test the success of the process employed by him by the color of the flame, and he never fails." Those who have had trouble in getting a good quality of Coke, and who want to be taught the secret of success, should write for terms, &c., to

EVAN NOKES,
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It courses but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, revivifies the system, and invigorates life. Every body should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 24, 1876.

A rather quiet and eventless week in monetary circles closed this afternoon with little to justify any expectations of a change from the present stagnant and unruffled condition of affairs. The only important feature of the week was the previously stated, a number of small commercial failures, which as nearly as we can judge from present indications, will pan out to the creditors after the forty per cent. or less order. These failures hardly produced any effect except to strengthen the disposition of the banks to keep their money idle, rather than accept any paper about which there is the slightest doubt. The general money market continues in the main easy, but the tendency to reserve more or the purpose of meeting the July settlements and disbursements has to a slightly alleviating effect on the present plethora. This will be more than counteracted after the opening of the month by the July interest disbursements. It is estimated that the Government will pay out next month in this way $25,039,730 in gold on $834,441,000 of six per cent. bonds, and $300,000 of five per cents of the loan of 1868. It will likewise pay the semi-annual interest on $64,623,512 of currency sixes, amounting to $1,938,705. More than half of the coin interest will pass to the credit of European bondholders, and therefore shipments of specie are likely to be made to cover the exchange drawn against it unless the supply of commercial bills proves sufficiently large to dispense with the necessity for so doing. Probably forty millions or more in all will be disbursed in payments of the July dividends and interest, but as none of this aggregate is now locked up, excepting that to be paid out by the United States Treasury, it will merely cause the money to change hands.

The business of the week, as measured by the volume of bank clearings, shows a slight falling off from that of the previous week, and is considerably below the average. The report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 19	$ 744,456 08	$ 94,784 10
June 20	676,039 73	119,761 29
June 21	690,861 07	127,972 55
June 22	617,070 91	129,836 32
June 23	551,061 06	135,462 52
June 24	490,467 74	103,746 74
Total	$3,957,556 68	$678,764 92

Week ending June 17	$4,008,228 15
Week ending June 10	4,276,834 13
Week ending June 3	3,844,638 32
Week ending May 27	3,840,435 57
Week ending May 20	4,179,061 91
Week ending May 13	4,021,707 66
Week ending May 6	4,233,259 19
Week ending April 29	4,276,109 86

—In local stocks and securities there is little news, most of the dealings being of a private character. There were forced sales during the week of shares of the Citizens' Insurance Company at $35 00, and of the Allegheny Gas Company at $35 00 per share. Among the dividends announced in New York is that of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, being its regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. We have obtained no further news as to the dividends to be made by our local financial institutions, but judge that they will be about up to the usual average.

—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Friday, the 12th day of May, 1876:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 936,305,949 22
Overdrafts	3,499,135 12
United States bonds to secure circulation	344,337,750 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,123,000 00
United States bonds on hand	26,577,600 00
Other stocks, bond and mortgages	30,995,193 82
Due from approved reserve agents	88,789,081 97
Due from other national banks	44,328,609 46
Due from State banks and bankers	11,202,192 96
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	42,183,038 77
Current expenses and taxes paid	6,329,673 35
Premiums paid	10,414,317 28
Checks and other cash items	4,693,025 87
Exchanges for clearing house	56,806,632 61
Bills of other national banks	9,747,791 00
Fractional currency	2,771,789 26
Specie, viz. coin	$ 4,991,176 85
U. S. coin certificates	16,726,980 00
	21,718,156 85
Legal tender notes	79,858,661 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	27,380,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	15,625,152 42
Due from United States Treasurer	1,883,227 77
Total	$1,783,306,092 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 500,982,006 00
Surplus fund	121,795,899 00
Other undivided profits	49,033,276 75
National bank notes outstanding	331,731,709 00
State bank notes outstanding	637,381 00
Dividends unpaid	2,893,325 51
Individual deposits	812,351,929 59
United States deposits	8,493,995 18
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	2,305,272 20
Deposits of national banks	172,920,015 04
Due to State banks and bankers	46,703,979 25
Notes and bills discounted	4,937,499 66
Bills payable	3,500,000 87
Total	$1,783,306,092 78

Number of banks 2,069. The amount of circulation outstanding on May 12, 1876, as shown by the books of the Treasury, was $334,369,253, which amount includes the notes in circulation of banks which have failed, are in liquidation, or have deposited legal tender notes under the act of June 20, 1874.

—We condense the following minor items of financial interest from our exchanges:

The following bank has been authorized to begin business by the Comptroller of the Currency: Harmony (Pa.) National, number 2,335, with an authorized capital of $50,000. and with W. H. Ridge as cashier and H. J. Mitchell as cashier.

The earnings of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for the month of May were $138,653 50, a decrease of $12,284 28, or 8.1 per cent; from those of the corresponding month. The earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio lines for May were $1,703,834, a decrease of $144,320 under the decrease for the whole system of lines being 3.6 per cent. This decrease is wholly attributable to the virtual cessation of railroad war and the cutting of rates.

It is the new and dangerous counterfeit five dollar bill on the First National Bank of Northampton, Mass., the chief point of difference from the genuine is said to be that in the counterfeit the small figure 5 on the upper margin is a little to the right of the ink which divides the bill near the left of the vignette, while in the genuine the figure is directly over the line.

It is said that in making up their statements to the Clearing House, since the new subsidiary silver coins as "specie." This should not be done, as it leads to a misconception of the real amount of the reserve. These coins could not be made available in case of a sudden demand from depositors, because they are a legal tender to only a limited amount. Currently they are not an available part of the currency, because the latter is redeemable by the Government in legal tender notes.

The New York bank statement, for the first time in several weeks, shows a decrease in the legal tender average, although the change in this item is only $156,100. This, together with a loss of $417,800 in specie, and a small increase in deposits, causes a loss of $415,350 in the reserve, which now stands at $16,918,350. The following is the statement of the New York city banks this week compared with the last:

	June 17.	June 24.	Differences.
Loans	$216,682,100	$216,937,400	Inc. $1,535,300
Specie	15,318,200	14,900,400	Dec. 417,800
Legal tenders	54,360,200	54,204,100	Dec. 156,100
Deposits	209,622,000	211,301,700	Inc. 1,679,700
Circulation	15,646,400	15,603,300	Dec. 42,900

The United States Treasury holds $351,750,000 in bonds to secure bank circulation, a decrease for the week of $600,900. Bonds held to secure public deposits, $18,360,000; bank circulation outstanding, $333,000,000, of which $2,100,000 are gold notes; legal tenders on deposit to-day $300,000; customs receipts to-day, $370,000; bank notes received for redemption to-day, $1,000,000; total for week, $6,160,000.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 26, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123					
5-20's, 1865	107½					
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾					
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½					
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¾					
5-20's, 1868, registered	120¾					
5-20's, 1868, coupon	120¾					
10-40's	117					
10-40's, coupon	117½					
Currency 6's						
New 4½ per cents	112¾					
Western Union Tel	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Quicksilver				17	17	
Pacific Mail	25		25	25	24½	24½
Panama						
Adams Express	110			109½		
Wells-Fargo Express				89¾		89¾
American Express				56		56
United States Express				76½		76½
New York Central	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Erie	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Michigan Central	95	95	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Michigan Southern	53	53	53	53	53	53
Illinois Central	92¾		92¾			
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾		92¾			
Chicago & North W.	25		25			
Do. preferred	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Rock Island		109¾	109			
St. Paul common	16		16	16	15¾	15¾
Do. preferred	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Wabash				13¾		
Fort Wayne	101¾					
Ohio & Mississippi	16		16			
Union Pacific	59¾		60	59½		59½
Hartford & Erie	6½		6½			
Hannibal & St. Joe	13¾		13¾			
Do. pref.	27		27			

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Customs receipts $1,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $50,000. Sterling, sixty days, 487½@487¾. Tuesday next the first payment without rebate of the July interest on the public debt will begin.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112 and closed at 112¾ declining in the interim to 111¾.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market opened very quiet, the fluctuations in Wabash preferred being the only two points. New York Central declined from 129 to 128. Western Union from 67¾ to 67½. Lake Shore from 94½ to 94¼ and 95, Paul preferred from 30¾ to 30½. Union Pacific rose to 60, Michigan Central was strong and advanced from 94¾ to 95. The market throughout the day was extremely dull, changes being slight and closed dull and steady. Transactions included 2,000 shares of Pacific Mail, 3,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern, 1,500 St. Paul, 2,500 Lake Shore and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123					
5-20's, 1865	107½					
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾					
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½					
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¾					
5-20's, 1868, registered	120¾					
5-20's, 1868, coupon	120¾					
10-40's	117					
10-40's, coupon	117½					
Currency 6's						
New 4½ per cents	112¾					
Western Union Tel	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Quicksilver				17	17	
Pacific Mail	25		25	25	24½	24½
Panama						
Adams Express	110			109½		
Wells-Fargo Express				89¾		89¾
American Express				56		56
United States Express				76½		76½
New York Central	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Erie	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Michigan Central	95	95	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Michigan Southern	53	53	53	53	53	53
Illinois Central	92¾		92¾			
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾		92¾			
Chicago & North W.	25		25			
Do. preferred	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Rock Island		109¾	109			
St. Paul common	16		16	16	15¾	15¾
Do. preferred	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Wabash				13¾		
Fort Wayne	101¾					
Ohio & Mississippi	16		16			
Union Pacific	59¾		60	59½		59½
Hartford & Erie	6½		6½			
Hannibal & St. Joe	13¾		13¾			
Do. pref.	27		27			

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STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	67¾	Rock Island	109¾
Quicksilver	18	St. Paul	41¾
Do. preferred	35	Do. preferred	74¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Toledo & Wabash	32
Mariposa	8¾	Do. preferred	50
Do. preferred	18¾	Ft. Wa. & Chicago	101¼
Adams Express	109½	Do. preferred	106
Wells-Fargo Ex	89¾	Chicago & Alton	102
American Ex	56	Do. preferred	118
U. S. Ex.	76½	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Erie	13¾	Del. & Lacka'na	107
Erie, preferred	31¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	17¾
Harlem	134¾	Missouri Pacific	64
Michigan Central	87½	Atlantic & P. pref.	34
Panama	136	Indiana Central	20
Lake Shore	94¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	13¾
Illinois Central	97¼	Union Pacific stock	59
Cleveland & Pitts	92½	Central Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern	43	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	66¾	Do. land grants	101½
C. C. C. & I.	45	Do. sink. fund	91½
N. J. Central	73¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	New 5's
5-20's, 1865, reg	10-40's, registered
5-20's, 1865, new	10-40's, coupons
5-20's, 1867	Currency 6's
5-20's, 1868	

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	Virginia, new
Tennessee, new	Virginia, old
Missouri 6's	

LONDON, June 24, 5 P.M.—At the Stock Exchange business during the week has been quieter than for some time. Consols were slightly lower. English railways were generally firm, some lines showing a considerable rise. Canadian issues were lower. Cable shares have kept a great part of the rise of the early days of the week. Much interest has been heard of the consolidation scheme. In the money markets a rule, the alterations are insignificant. Foreigners have declined 1¼ to 2¼ per cent., and Egyptian 1 to 1¼ per cent. Government securities were ¼ to ½ per cent. better. American railways were lower. Atlantic and Great Western fell 2½ per cent. Erie fallen 3 per cent. London bankers decline to quote the price not higher than 50½. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £13,000. Bonds of the United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities Illinois Central, 97¾. Erie 13¾; do preferred 31¾.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes 105 francs 92½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 24.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 24, 1876. }

The movements of the leading merchandise markets to-day show a decrease in the activity there was little change from former features. The grain trade was as dull and flat as it has been for some weeks. Produce was rather quiet with a moderate business done in vegetables and fruits, while the former was rather flat, and eggs very firm. Provisions continued in active demand and steady. Groceries did a good jobbing business and prices were wholly steady. The only noticeable alteration in values was in petroleum, which opened up and recovered slighly from the decline of yesterday.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,142	Cheese, bxs	563
Corn, bus	255	Butter, pkgs	82
Wheat, bus	1,440	Bacon, tcs	1,127
Oats, bus	4,145	Hay, bales	130

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	June 3.	June 10	June 17	June 24
Flour, bbls	8,620	3,353	12,009	10,190
Apples, bbls	499			409
Cheese, bxs	1,360		1,250	3,417
Corn, bus	13,881	9,839	7,254	4,590
Wheat, bus	14,227	11,598	12,111	11,525
Barley, bus		188		
Rye, bus	424	363	1,052	477
Oats, bus	37,870	19,800	20,270	17,348
Butter, pkgs	325	317	241	302
Bacon, pcs	8,197	5,093	6,250	2,714
Bacon, tcs	1,127	760	1,250	576
Potatoes, bus	8,332	9,184	2,097	3,699
Hay, bales	3,068	2,140	1,634	290

The quotations given in the following reports are any prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market presented its usual monotonous aspect and was dull and depressed at former quotations. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red winter at 94@1 35; do Pennsylvania red winter at $1 25@1 28 damaged and low grade do 90@1 20; No Northwestern spring at $1 24@1 30. Corn was dull and depressed under forced prices. Receipts are very light be; seem ample up to the end of July. We quote: No 2 yellow for prime yellow; 51@52c for high-mixed; 50@51c for low-mixed. We quote oats at 33@36c for white; 31@33c mixed. The market was depressed slowly and showed a decidedly weak tendency. The supply is very heavy, receipts having fallen off materially during the past two weeks. We quote choice Pennsylvania and Western at 32@33c; do 34@35c; Western white 36@37c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@1 00, as to quality. Rye is dull at 60@70c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations. Flour—The market is quiet and grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and in New York canals and the lakes, June 17, 1876:

	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
June 17'76	19,238,287	5,767,097	3,444,448	948,966	249,499
June 10'76	19,258,889	5,749,129	3,279,678	929,956	275,343
June 3'76	19,087,629	5,288,779	3,125,227	912,612	269,600
May 27'76	18,911,242	5,145,553	3,000,000	1,000,000	250,000
May 20'76	18,796,428	4,648,134	2,816,266	814,442	248,238
May 13'76	18,727,902	4,240,000	2,600,000	800,000	240,000

FLOUR—The market continues steady and active on all strictly prime grades, while inferior qualities and unknown brands are sold very low prices. Our quotations are only for choice brands. Theraies current are as follows for the whole: Superfine $3 75@4 00; extra No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; extra No. 1 amber do $7 25, and wheat flour $6 75@7 00 in sacks 25c off $ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 50@7 75; white wheat $8 00@7 50. Rye flour is quoted at $5 25@5 50. Minnesota $4 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis $5 25@5 50; choice patents $5 50 @6 00; red winter wheat, fancy, at $5 00@5 25; @6 25; Graham flour $5 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c to $1 00 bushel; cornmeal $3 75 @ barrel; Kegs $3 00. Rye flour $5 00 @ barrel.

HAY—Continues weak and lifeless. We quote timothy No. 1 timothy at $13 00@14 00 ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland and prairie $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $12 00@14 00 ton; seconds and shipstuffs $11 00@12 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

BUTTER—A slighly improved tone continued for such offerings as could be classed as strictly choice table butter, the supply of such stock, for being of a character to suit the trade, the receipts cannot be classed above good to prime, the natural result of the ordinary methods of packing and shipping in this hot weather. Prices on the choice table grades were quite firm, while anything under that of quality was slow of sale. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per pound; prime, 14@15c; common to fair 10@12c.

CHEESE—Is moderately steady with a fair shipping demand and light offerings; receipts continue to 3,117 boxes for the past week. We quote new Ohio factory 9@9½c for choice; 7½@8c for good to prime; 5@7c for low grades.

EGGS—The stock continued light and prices were held about steady at 12½c, sales in bulk at a strong feeling at 16@17c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 56@57c per ¾ for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The market is easy and in fair demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, peck boxes, $1 00@1 50; cabbage, $1 50@2 00 per crate; peas $4 00@4 50 ¾ barrel; string beans $1 75@2 00 ¾ bushel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ¾ barrel; cucumbers, 25@30c per dozen; $1 50@2 00 ¾ crate. Cherries $2 50@3 00 ¾ bushel.

LARD—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@23c ¾ b; new California 22c ¾ b.

MAPLE SYRUP—There is a steady jobbing grade, with quotations at $1 50 ¾ gallon canmaple sugar rules at 10@10½c ¾ b.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ¾ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—The receipts of old potatoes during the week were 3,699 bushels. This was somewhat in excess of the demand, as buyers prefer to take new potatoes at present prices. Business in car lots was nominal at 35@40c for prime peachblows; 30@35c for Peerless. Sales from store ruled at 42@45c for peachblows; 35@ 40c for Peerless. New potatoes were in liberal supply and easy at $3 00@3 50 ¾ bbl.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate trade at 18@20c per gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The provision market continued steady and firm up to the close of the week's business, although no changes in values were made to-day. There was a strong feeling, however, based up on the steady consumptive demand experienced by jobbers and dealers, and no surplus stocks. Both local jobbing prices and Western wholesale quotations remain the same as last week were rather moderate, being 2,744 pieces and 576 tierces.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9c ¾ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CURED GREEN MEATS—Hams were slightly higher later in the day, closing at 14½c ¾ b for extra sugar cured canvased. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½@14½c. Sugar cured shoulders canvased were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ¾ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf and in tierces at 12c; ¾ pail; half-barrels 13c; in buckets 13½c ¾ b; refined lard in tierces 12½c ¾ b; in half-barrels 13c ¾ b; in buckets 13½c ¾ b; in 3-b candies 15½c ¾ b; in 5-b candies 15½c ¾ b; in 3-b pails 15c ¾ b; in 5-b pails 15½c ¾ b; in 6-b pails 15½c ¾ b.

TALLOW OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 9c per gallon; No. 1 at 8@8½c ¾ gallon; No. 2 at 6@6½c; miners' oil, white winter, 9c; yellow winter 7c.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $21 50 ¾ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 5½@6c ¾ b; country do 7½@8c ¾ b.

Groceries.

A steady and fairly active business was reported by the leading wholesale grocers. No alteration in values was noted to-day, the general tone of the market being steady without any especial prevalence of strength or weakness in any staple. A stronger feeling is reported in the Eastern markets for Rio coffee under decreased supplies and the expectation that the crop will not be up to that of last year; this movement adds strength to the market for mild coffees as well. Sugar is about steady under a fair demand. Other leading staples are moving freely at unchanged values.

Green Coffees.	¾ b.	Sugars.	¾ b.
Fancy Rio	23c	Standard A	10@10½c
Choice Rio	22@23c	Granulated	10@10½c
Prime Rio	21c	Do. extra C	9½@10c
Good Rio	20c	Extra C—yel	9c
Ordinary Rio	19@19½c	Yellow C	8½c
Java	31½c	Franklin, B	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	25c	Powdered	11½c
2d grades do, 24	23c	Granulated	11½c
Rio, in bulk	23c	Good tar N. O	8½c
Java, in papers	32c	Fully do	8½c
Java, in bulk	28c	Prime do	9 c
Teas.		Choice fair do	8½c
Young Hyson	50@90	White clarified do	10 c
Gunpowder	90c@	Molasses.	¾ gall.
Imperial	90c@	Strp ch. N. O	65c
Japan	75c@	Prime	62@63c
Oolong	1 00	Good	60c
Fancy	90c@	Syrups.	
Sugar-cured Hams.	¾ b	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Plain	12½@14 c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Sugar	14c	Lower grades	50@55c
Corn	11½@12c	Rice.	
Cloves	40c	Choice Car'la	7½@7¾c
Allspice	7 @7½c	Good	7 c
Cassia	20c	Scrub soda, ¾ box	4½
Nutmegs	90c	S. S. Rice, ¾ box	5 75
Pepper	20c	S. S. Duff's, ¾ box	6 75
Soda.		Pearl starch, ¾ box	6 50
Bi-carb, in kegs	4½c	Corn oil ¾ gallon	3 50
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5c		
Bi-carb, in papers	7 c		

Dressed Meats.

BEEF—Is in fair demand and steady. We quote: Choice to extra steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $6 50@6 75; good to choice, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $6 00@6 25; fair to good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50@5 75; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 00@5 25; fair to good fat cows and heifers, $4 00@4 50; common to fair, $3 00@3 50; bulls, $3 00@4 00.

VEAL—Is in fair demand and steady at 6@7c ¾ b.

MUTTON—Is in fair demand and steady at 5@6c ¾ b.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

June 24.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

Week ending	Rects. crude. Bbls.	Exp. Penn'a R. R. Bbls.	Exp. Co's. line. Bbls.
June 19	3,316	3,821	
Tuesday, June 20			
Wednesday, June 21	3,222	291	
Thursday, June 22	1,411		
Friday, June 23	2,090	2,139	
Saturday, June 24		661	
Total for week	10,040	8,115	

Since January 1	637,687	1,264,384	658,753
To June 24, 1876	647,727	392,773	344,954
Same time 1875	1,062,177	1,059,200	1,300,000
Same time 1874	868,201	541,499	356,609
Same time 1873	1,166,462	1,337,597	1,000,000
Same time 1872	495,137	72,322	241,999
Same time 1871	676,344	1,016,000	1,000,000
Same time 1870	817,187	78,976	230,573
Same time 1869	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Same time 1868	593,919	66,274	195,514

BUSINESS.—The market was very quiet and eventless during the early part of the week, business being light and prices wholly unchanged. On Wednesday a much stronger feeling was developed and an advance was generated carrying prices up about 7½c on the leading lines. A slight reaction occurred on Friday, but the full strength of the advance was recovered to-day and prices closed at about the highest point of the week. The volume of business was moderate as will be seen from the following statement of sales and resales of petroleum in Pittsburgh during the oil regions circular of the week:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	53,000	Thursday	49,000
Tuesday	27,000	Friday	97,000
Wednesday	47,000	Saturday	90,000
Total			324,000
Last week			325,500

The refined market has been more than correspondingly firm and, indeed, the strength of the upward movement during the week has been apparently based on a strong demand at the London market for export purposes. The Eastern markets have advanced 5@5½c, while in London the advance has been ½d, and in Antwerp 5½c. The advance in London, it has been 5@5½c, so that it will be seen that the great strength and movement is on the foreign distributing markets, and that the full effect of the advance abroad and at the seaboard has not been experienced here as yet.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	10,040	8,115

The following are the crude receipts from all points, for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels
June 24, 1875	647,727
Same time 1875	1,062,177
Same time 1874	868,201
Same time 1873	1,166,462
Same time 1872	495,137
Same time 1871	429,344
Same time 1870	817,187
Same time 1869	361,468
Same time 1868	593,919
Same time 1867	636,377
Same time 1866	629,953
Same time 1865	1,000,000

EXPORTS OR REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	13,529	8,115
By river	3,500	14,500
Total	17,029	22,615

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to June 24:

Roads.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
P. R. R	79,328	22,327	54,498	1,653	1,200
A. V. R. R	241,999	355,097	356,609	238,008	392,773
Totals	314,321	378,438	408,075	239,661	394,077

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at $2 02¾, remaining at that figure during the morning. In the afternoon an advance was established, sales being made up to $2 06. There was also a slight decline took place, $2 05¾ being now bid and $2 06 asked. Shipment was quiet but firm at $2 02½@2 25. Futures were in demand but there were no offerings.

REFINED—There was a firm market with a good demand for Eastern deliveries. There was a firm feeling and refineries are disposed to ask higher prices, which were conceded in one or two instances. We quote standard white at 15½@15¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 12@ 12¼c in car lots; 11½@11¾c on barges for shipment; 11¼@11½c for delivery in January and 14½@15c for prompt and the month. Philadelphia is quoted at 14½@14¾c for spot. Buffalo is quoted at 14½c. Benzine is firm and demand delivery is nominally quoted at 16½@14½c.

NAPHTHA—The market is dull and easy. We quote city-made at $1 15; country do at $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PARKER'S, June 24.—Market strong; United $2 02¾; shipment $2 22½ asked. Market not fairly opened yet.

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—Market quiet at $2 17¼ @2 18¾.

OIL CITY, June 24.—Market firm at $2 02¾ bid for current; $2 03¾ asked; immediate shipment $2 22½@2 23.

ROUSEVILLE, June 24.—Market quiet at $2 20.

TIDIOUTE, June 24.—Market strong at $2 17¼.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Market steady; standard white 14½c; crude 8¼@10¾c; cases 18½c.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The market was firmer but quiet; 500 barrels refined sold at 15c. The closing prices were as follows: Crude in bulk 8¾c; do in barrels 11¼c; refined in barrels 15½c; do cases 18½c. Refined at Philadelphia 14¾c; do at Baltimore 14½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 24.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¾c; refined 15@15¾c; cases 18¾@21¼c; naphtha 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 8¾c; refined 15½c.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 110 degrees test, 12c; prime white test test, 15c, in car load lots.

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Petroleum—Crude 8¾@8¾c; refined 14½@14¾c.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Refined petroleum 30 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude Receipts A. V. R. R	4,987
Refined Shipments A. V. R. R	4,029

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, June 24, 1876. }

THE MARKET.

There was very little doing in the way of sales to-day. A limited number of hogs and sheep found purchasers, but we heard of no cattle sales. The offerings were all disposed of at about yesterday's figures. There being no cattle sold we do not give the rates at which they might have sold had they been in the pens. Should the run of live stock not prove heavy next week, and the indications are that it will not, a more lively and remunerative market may be expected.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

Following are the arrivals of through and local stock for the past three days:

| | Cattle. Thro. |

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 26, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 25, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Fo ce.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.802	72	81	S. W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.854	91	42	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.711	72	80	S. W.	Fresh.	Fair.

Mean barometer...29.900 Highest thermom....93
Mean thermom .... 76.7 Lowest thermom.....

Panhandle Railroad.

Attention is called to the fact that a change took place yesterday in the time schedule of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The new time table will be found elsewhere and should be examined carefully by those who have occasion to patronize the road.

Grant School Exhibitions.

The pupils of the Grant School, Third ward, of which H. F. Gourly is principal, will give an exhibition on this Monday and to-morrow, Tuesday evenings, in the hall of the building. The admission is twenty-five cents and the funds will go to the benefit of the school.

Suit Against a Deputy Sheriff.

James Shirley entered suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday, against John E. Donnell, Deputy Sheriff, for damages for trespass, in levying upon the plaintiff's property to satisfy a claim, and not permitting the plaintiff to take the benefit of the three hundred dollar exemption law.

South Side Marching Club.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth ward and vicinity held a meeting on Saturday evening at the school house preliminary to organizing a Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club. The attendance was quite large and much enthusiasm prevailed. A committee was appointed to prepare the way for a future meeting.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The Commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute will be held in Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Bishop Kerfoot will preside, and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman will deliver the annual address. The friends of the school and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SM

Death of a Well-Known Printer.

We sincerely regret to learn that Mr. James Vick died last evening, at his residence on Fourth avenue. He had been afflicted with consumption for nearly a year, and his demise was not unlooked for. Mr. Vick was a well-known printer, and was foreman of the *Chronicle* news room for many years. He was very greatly esteemed by a large circle of *friends* for his many noble qualities. *His age* was thirty-nine years.

The Clark-McCully Complication.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2, on Saturday, William Frew, administrator of the estate of James McCully, deceased, filed a bill in equity against Robert D. Clark, the Exchange National Bank, James P. Hanna and Smith K. Campbell. The plaintiff asks the Court to direct Houston and Clark to pay him the plaintiff, moneys received as dividends on certain stock, and that the assignment of these dividends by Clark to Hanna may be declared void.

The Republican Ratification Meeting.

On Saturday Charles S. Fetterman, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, met at the Lincoln Club rooms with the committee recently appointed to prepare for a grand ratification meeting. It was decided to have but one meeting this week, and that on Saturday evening, but the place was not decided upon. It is probable that the Opera House will be secured. Mr. Fetterman, as Chairman of the Committee, will be Temporary Chairman of the meeting. Sub-committees were appointed to make all arrangements.

Two Inquests Saturday.

Two inquests were held by the Coroner on Saturday. In the case of J. F. Wolf, who was drowned Friday evening while bathing in the Allegheny river, a verdict in accordance with the facts was given. Deceased was in his twentieth year, and was a clerk in the German National Bank of this city. The other inquest was held on the body of a male infant, which was found Friday night by two night-soilers in the rear of No. 39 Third avenue. There was no evidence tending to throw any light on the matter, and the jury found a verdict that the child came to its death in a manner to them unknown.

That Large Safe

which on Saturday attracted so much attention while being hauled through the streets to its destination, was made to special order by the well-known Hall's Safe & Lock Co., of Cincinnati, for the M. & M. National Bank, of this city. It is a massive piece of mechanical and architectural skill, weighing nearly 20,000 pounds, and is fully capable of resisting the most determined efforts of the professional "cracksman," being drill-proof and wedge proof, and so constructed that the introduction of powder or other explosive material, by means of the air-pump or otherwise, is effectually prevented.

The Case of James T. Brady.

There is another side to the case of S. Brandt vs. James T. Brady, late a banker in this city. The statement, on behalf of the accused, is as follows: That on the 9th day of July, 1874, Brandt is said to have acknowledged settling his account with James T. Brady & Co., and there was a balance due him, after allowing him interest in full of deferred payments made to him by James T. Brady & Co., of $1,093, and on the day following, after the above settlement, he was paid the further sum of three hundred dollars, and receipts for the above settlement can be shown. It is said the documents can be shown for this.

Spencer's Dental Establishment.

The many patrons of Dr. Geo. W. Spencer, of No. 254 Penn avenue, will be glad to learn that he has returned from his Eastern trip, and will at once attend to the wants of all. Dr. Spencer does not often take a holiday, but it is necessary sometimes, even if people must suffer for it. Those who have been patiently awaiting his return may now report and have their wants satisfied. Dr. Spencer is one of the foremost dentists in the city, and has a reputation second to none in the country. There is no more experienced or successful dentist, and consequently he is always wanted at home. Those who want first-class work done should by all means call at 254 Penn avenue.

Ninth Reserves Reunion.

The Society of the Ninth Reserves held a meeting Saturday evening to make further arrangements for a reunion. Colonel T. B. Swearingen presided and Captain I. N. McMunn acted as Secretary. The 22d of July was selected as the time for a reunion and New Brighton as the place. The Committee on Reunion was instructed to invite Colonel Robert Taggart to deliver the oration on the occasion. D. R. Corbuss and A. W. Creddell were added to the Reunion Committee. After the transaction of some other business not of general interest, the Society adjourned to meet on the 15th of July. The Reunion Committee is constituted as follows: W. J. Cresswell, Joseph Croft, J. S. Hunker, D. R. Corbuss, A. W. Creddell.

Ratification Meeting at Rochester.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Republicans of Rochester, Beaver county, assembled in the Town Hall on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., to ratify the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. Early in the evening the Beaver Falls Cornet Band appeared in the streets and, after playing several lively airs, returned to the large hall, which was soon filled to overflowing. An organization having been effected, the first speaker introduced was S. A. Will, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who spoke at length upon the achievements and record of the Republican party; the excellent platform adopted at Cincinnati, and the invincible ticket selected as our national standard bearers; recognizing in Hayes and Wheeler the ability and fitness in which all the discordant feelings of every section and personal preference are blended in one grand, harmonious whole, gathering strength day by day till victory crowns it triumphantly in November next. Mr. S. H. Shallenberger, of Beaver county, was called and, in forcible and happy manner, spoke at length upon the ticket and platform, believing the principles embodied and issues involved are such as no honest or good Republican can not indorse; yea work for it with every effort in him. Mr. Shallenberger further stated that as so large a number of the Republicans had gathered, it was a very good time to organize a Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club. An organization was speedily made and seventy names enrolled.

The town of Rochester is wide awake and judging by the enthusiasm and applause during the speeches, as well as her large turn out, her favorite choice had been selected at Cincinnati. The Republicans of Beaver county accept this as the strongest ticket possible, and have already begun the work of organizing all over the county, and will certainly roll up her old timed Republican majority for the whole ticket. After passing resolutions thanking Messrs. Will and Shallenberger for the addresses, and the Cornet Band, of Beaver Falls, for their good music, adjourned.

W. M. REED,
J. C. TAYLOR,
Secretaries.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The Eighth United Presbyterian Congregation—Sermon by Rev. John S. Sands, Pastor.

At the morning and evening services, yesterday, Rev. John S. Sands gave a history of the Eighth United Presbyterian congregation, of which he is pastor, and with which he has been connected from its organization as a mission. He took for his text Job 8:9, "We are but of yesterday." As this is one of the most successful of the new congregations of this denomination made so by the zeal and industry of the young pastor, United Presbyterians of Western Pennsylvania take a deep interest in it, and we take pleasure in giving as full a report of its history as our space will permit. After a suitable introduction referring to the growth of the congregation, Mr. Sands said:

THE MISSION PROPOSED.

On the 26th of June, 1866, just ten years ago to-morrow; the U. P. Presbytery of Monongahela appointed a committee, consisting of Revs. Robt. Gracey, S. B. Reed and J. S. Hawk, to visit Oakland and other points in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and, if in their judgment thought advisable, to establish a missionary station and make arrangements for preaching. At the next regular meeting of Presbytery, held September 18, 1866, the committee made a partial report, suggesting what was then known as the Eighth ward, as a needy field for missionary work. Messrs. Graham Scott and Wm. M. Gormly were then added to the committee and the instructions given at the former meeting were renewed. Sometime in January, 1867, the hall of the Relief engine house, on Fifth avenue, near Millenberger street, was by them secured as a place for preaching, and Rev. Samuel Jamison, whose labors had lately been abundantly blessed at Buena Vista, was appointed and he entered upon the work as missionary. For reasons not stated, at a meeting of Presbytery held on May 7, 1867, after between three and four months' labor, the missionary declined to act any longer. Arrangements were then made to have preaching regularly each Sabbath night by members of the Presbytery. At the same time Messrs. Hugh McMaster, Wm. Fleming and James Robb were added to the committee in charge of mission, and they were instructed to secure a Sunday school superintendant and teachers. A member of the Committee writing to a friend at that time with special reference to the mission informed him that the audience numbered from twenty to thirty, that about thirty scholars were in regular attendance upon the Sunday school, and that he understood that the teachers were energetic and faithful. Shall, notwithstanding their energy and faithfulness, the school did not prosper, and in September, 1867, it was sick and nigh unto death. On the 15th of *that* month some six or seven warm *hearted* ones met in a private house *and reorganized* the school, which *numbered* on the following Sabbath *thirteen* scholars, with Mr. W. H. *Gourley* as superintendent. In the *meantime* preaching was kept up. The *committee* having been directed by Presbytery which meton June 25, 1867 to use its endeavors to secure a suitable permanent missionary for the station.

ORGANIZED.

Mr. Sands next detailed how he was induced to undertake the work and was appointed a missionary October 18, 1867, and made his appearance in the old engine hall on the 20th of the same month. At that time he was only a licentiate with his course of study at the Theological Seminary lacking one year of completion. The speaker then described the miserable apartment occupied by the mission, and continued, speaking of the incoming missionary:

On Sabbath evening, November 17, he preached to the little audience for the first time, from Psalm 32, 6: "Turn thou to thy God," and with that entered fully into his work. * * Soon he had the pleasure of seeing the hall filled to its utmost capacity, children were seated on the window sills and on the platform, and some were compelled to stand. A second room was subsequently secured and used as an infant class room. It was soon filled, and with 196 scholars enrolled, 139 average attendance in 17 classes, we felt strong. The audience at Sabbath evening services increased gradually in numbers and the Spirit was present, working through our feeble instrumentalities, and this and that soul was heard asking the question of all questions: What must I do to be saved? God was placing the broad seal of approval on our work. We thanked God and took courage. On the 29th of January, 1868, our first Wednesday evening prayer meeting was held, with eight persons present. The missionary read the scripture lesson, made a short address, offered three or four short prayers; in fact did all the work, even to leading the singing. It was a day of small things, but was not despised by those who were present. Each Wednesday evening found the numbers increasing and the interest deepening. From that day to this not more and it may be less than six Wednesday evenings have gone by without our social prayer meetings.

THE PASTOR ORDAINED.

On the 21st of April, 1868, the Presbytery met in the engine house room and with the laying on of hands ordained as an Evangelist *him* who to-day ministers to you. Rev. T. H. Hanna preached the sermon, taking as his text the last clause of the 18th verse, first chapter of Colosians: "That in all things he might have the preeminence." Rev. Dr. John G. Brown presided and proposed the constitutional questions. Rev. Dr. Robert Gracey—since then gone to his reward—addressed the trembling Evangelist, and Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid addressed the people. On the following Monday, April 27, 1868, the members of the mission held a meeting and decided unanimously upon a call to the speaker.

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CONGREGATION ORGANIZED.

Accordingly on the 21st of June, 1868, eight years ago, after the usual preliminary meetings, the Eight United Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh was fully organized with thirty-five members, nineteen of whom were received by certificate, sixteen upon profession of faith. Messrs. Ralph Reed and E. S. Morrow were on that evening ordained, and installed as ruling elders. Of the thirty-five original members of the congregation, eighteen are still with us, eleven have moved out of our bounds, four have died and two are worshipping in another congregation in this city. Of the nineteen who were received by certificate, two came from the First church, six from the Third church, ten from the Second church, this city, and one *from a church in Ireland.* This little band of disciples gathered around the table of the Lord for the first time on Sabbath, July 12, 1868. Rev. S. B. Reed and the session of the Fifth church, by whom, in accordance with instruction of Presbytery, the organization had been effected, sat down at the table with them. That was "an high day." The text we used was "To you who believe—he is precious."

The pastor then referred at some length to the work of the following fall, the organization of a boys and girls prayer meeting, of a ladies' aid society and their work, and to the social gatherings had. He then continued: So we labored, all were united and active and happy. But one day—a beautiful day in May, 1869,—a storm came and one of our number, a woman who was among the most faithful, devoted and energetic in our little band, was suddenly killed by lightning. How startled we were! Scarcely had we recovered from the shock and wiped the tears away, when we were called around the death bed of one of our ruling elders,—Mr. Ralph Reed—one whom we all loved. These successive Providences seemed strange and grevious, but God gave needed grace.

At the close of the first year's work the membership had grown to the number of five and twenty, and many difficulties presented themselves, while it was necessary to procure more room. Special prayer was offered, and soon it was answered by the liberality of $1,000 from a friend not before known as such, unsolicited and like cornets—as a start toward procuring a lot and putting up a suitable building. The lot we now occupy corner of Locust and Van Braamm streets, 80 by 102 feet, was selected and by the aid of friends we purchased it for $8,500 cash. After that there were busy times, plans for building were prepared and on the 24th of December 1869, the first stone in the foundation of the building was put into its place.

At the evening service Mr. Sands referred to the fact that in giving the history of the congregation he had, in the morning completed it so far as the occupancy of the rooms in the engine house were concerned. He then proceeded to give the history of the congregation since its occupancy of the building. On Sabbath December 18th, 1870, the lecture room was occupied for the first time, and the pastor preached the first sermon taking for his text Deuteronomy 12-9. "For we are not as yet come to the rest and to the inheritance, which the Lord your God giveth you." In the afternoon Rev. T. H. Hanna, and in the evening Rev. W. J. Reed preached.

At that time there were 70 members, while the Sunday school children numbered 200. The congregation was poor and when the building was undertaken it was deferred the completion of the main audience room. Friends, however, soon came forward, the First church of this city giving the first thousand to finish the building. The main room was first occupied January 18th, 1874, when Rev. D. R. Kerr preached. The same evening Rev. W. J. Reid preached on the Model Congregation, and at each service the house was crowded. Soon after this the pastor took sick and was necessarily absent about eight months, but during that time the services proceeded. During the eight years since the organization of the church, 257 persons were admitted to membership, of these 127 were by profession of faith. There remain of those who joined, 172. The majority of the others moved out of bounds, some few were dismissed and nine have gone to another world. During the eight years the pastor preached 833 sermons, of which 500 were to this congregation; he baptized 17 adults and 78 infants, and led 471 prayer meetings. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on 32 occasions. In the building 920 sermons were delivered since December, 1870, and it was open during that period every Sabbath except 17. Mr. Sand next referred to the great interest taken in the Sabbath school under the superintendency of John S. Lambie, Esq., and the great success met with there. Financially, the congregation was improving, and it was now endeavoring to stand alone, although still in debt. Spiritually they were in fair condition, making slow but sure progress. On the whole, he believed they were better Christians than they used to be. Harmony existed within the church and each felt an interest in another, although, no doubt, the rough corners in the characters of one another might strike a spark—if any such they had soon died out. There were but few old people in the congregation—the majority young, and it may well be said "we are but of yesterday." We know not the future, but we are satisfied with the past and will endeavor to improve.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Closing Year.

The catalogue for the closing year sets forth a good deal that is interesting with reference to the present condition of this institution, and to those who have known it for several years, suggests some comparisons. We count on its faculty pages sixteen names; the summary shows that the number of enrollments in the Preparatory department was 186, while those in the advanced departments counted up to 86, a total of 272. We see no very striking change in the schemes of study, as compared with last year; civil and mechanical engineering is evidently more fully engrafted into the University system, and bids fair to acquire a good degree of prominence; labaratory instruction in chemistry is also enlarged in its sphere, and the Watson Library has been added to the appliances of education.

There is an unpretentiousness and straightforwardness about the general statement that not only is business-like but also argues assurance of standing. This is becoming. The time for apperiodic pleas and explanations is, with the University, past. She has had a thousand forms of misconception, indifference and prejudice to encounter, but these now belong to her history.

Were it not that the public is daily treated to reminiscences this memorial year, we should be tempted to enter a little into some that the history of the University could furnish. We should not have to go back of the administration of the present Chancellor for items of contrast, that would make the present condition of things stand out in bold relief: we content ourselves, however, with congratulating him and the many and strong friends he has rallied around the institution to which he has given his best years, and the exact condition of affairs he left reward they have sought and the reward that has accrued to them, the establishment of an institution of sound learning, of steadily progressive usefulness during the day, of healthy moral and Christian influence. Nor shall we enlarge upon the future that opens up before the University. It is in good hands. The men who teach have identified themselves with it and with our community; while they who administer its fiscal affairs handle very largely funds of their own giving, and can be trusted to deal faithfully. We have assurances from those who can speak with authority that they are fully impressed with the necessity of immediate enlargement, and that the somewhat extensive improvement projected for the present premises will not end in deliberation. A committee of nine efficient men has been named by the Board to agree upon the plans and put them into execution. The public will be anxious to hear that they have come to definate conclusions, and that the work has been fully inaugurated. We shall almost promise them they shall not be disappointed.

The anniversary appointments for the present week are as follows: On Tuesday evening the Alumni meet. On Wednesday at 11 o'clock, Chancellor Woods delivers his Baccalaureate address, while in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock the Class Day exercises are held. The scene of these three appointments is the University. Commencement comes on Thursday evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church. We hope all these exercises will receive from the alumni and the public a degree of attention that shall satisfy the liberal and self-sacrificing supporters of the institution that their efforts are appreciated.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petition of Wm. H. Watt for Adjudication of Himself and Wm. M. Lloyd and Geo. P. Huff.

Wm. H. Watt, of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, filed a petition, on Saturday, in the United States District Court, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and Wm. M. Lloyd, of Altoona, and George F. Huff, of Greensburg. The liabilities are mostly small amounts, divided between two hundred and fifty creditors, the majority varying between $100 and $500, the highest being $2,500, and but four or five running over $1,000. The assets comprise two-thirds of a house and lot in West Latrobe, valued at $7,000; two-thirds of a farm in Unity township, Westmoreland county, $2,000; lot of ground on Ligonier street, Latrobe, worth $8,000, and sundry notes and certificates of deposit.

The following statement of facts is given for the information of the public: The firm were compelled to suspend, Oct. 30th, 1873, owing to the suspension of the banking house of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., of Altoona. On May 1, 1874, they paid 50 per cent. of their indebtedness in cash, and Nov. 1, 1874, they paid 20 per cent. additional, making 70 per cent. of the principal. On May 1, 1875, they paid all accrued interest, and got an extension of one and two years. Owing to the sickness and death of Wm. M. Lloyd's affairs, by proceedings by his individual creditors, Mr. Watt has been unable to make any disposition of the real estate, and other remaining assets of the firm, in which Wm. M. Lloyd held an interest, and was unable to make his payment, due May 1, 1876. The total indebtedness of the firm is $70,000, and the schedule of assets as filed shows Wm. M. Lloyd to be owing Watt, including interest, one-half of this amount, he, of course, being responsible for the balance due by Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., New York. The schedule shows assets in value far beyond the amount of indebtedness, but caused by frozen funds of their own giving, and can be trusted to deal faithfully. We have assurances from those who can speak with authority that they are fully impressed with the necessity of immediate enlargement, and that the somewhat extensive improvement projected for the present premises will not end in deliberation. A committee of nine efficient men has been named by the Board to agree upon the plans and put them into execution. The public will be anxious to hear that they have come to definate conclusions, and that the work has been fully inaugurated. We can almost promise them they shall not be disappointed.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH.

The Preparations for the Celebration—Another Meeting of the Committee—Twelve Thousand Men to be in Line—About the Fire Works Display—Order from the Chief Marshal—The Military.

The preparations for a grand celebration on July 4th are making commendable progress. Another meeting of the joint committee was held on Saturday evening in Municipal Hall, this city.

Chairman Fox reported that about three hundred collection books had been sent out, and the prospect for sufficient means to meet expenses was encouraging. The turn out in procession also promised well, and he believed that not less than twelve thousand men would be in line. Money matters were to be seen to, and some decision on the matter of fireworks display was necessary.

On motion, a meeting of the Centennial Finance Committee was called for Tuesday evening, to see about money matters.

Mr. Kramer, from the Committee on Fireworks, said that it would be necessary to have the fireworks ordered at once, if they wanted to have a creditable display. They had received estimates from New York for furnishing handsome displays for $750, $1,000, $1,250 or $1,750. There were small towns that didn't have one-fiftieth part of the population of Pittsburgh that were having displays of fireworks this year costing from $300 to $1,000, and he didn't think Pittsburgh would do credit to itself with less than a $1,500 display. It would take about two hours and a half to fire off the works.

Mr. P. H. Hunker thought $1,000 would make a sufficiently handsome display.

Some discussion occurred, the feeling being that the fireworks should not be ordered until the Finance Committee could ascertain how much money was collected. It was then decided that the Centennial Committee should meet with the Finance Committee on Tuesday evening, when the collections could be ascertained and the fireworks then ordered.

A resolution was adopted that the collections made by each collector be published.

Capt. W. C. Cooke offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three, one from Pittsburgh, one from the South Side and one from Allegheny, be appointed to procure medals to be given to the winning crews who participate in the Centennial regatta, and that this committee have full power to act.

The committee consists of W. C. Cooke, John L. Gribben and Harry Moore.

Captain Cooke offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the merchants of Pittsburgh and Allegheny be requested to close their places of business during the day, that the employees may participate in the procession.

It was reported that the French society would turn out forty men, in citizens' dress suits, on foot, with a brass band; the Bohemian Literary Society one hundred and fifty, and the Emerald Beneficial Association one thousand men.

A telegram was read from S. Dana Karns, accepting the chief marshalship of the fifth division—all outside of Allegheny county.

Chairman Fox reported upon the business men and manufacturers to turn out their wagons on the fourth and show their wares.

John Shipton was appointed chairman of the Pittsburgh Finance Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

ORDERS FROM CHIEF MARSHAL OLIVER.

The Chief Marshal and Division Marshals also met, and as a result thereof the following order was promulgated:

All organizations that contemplate joining in the Fourth of July Jubilee are requested by the marshals to report as early as possible their number and the music they will furnish.

The Pittsburgh division are to report to Colonel Samuel Kilgore, Chief of Staff, at the County Treasurer's office.

Second division (south of the rivers) will report to Captain W. N. Erwin, Chief of Staff, at Patterson Mill, Pike side, or, Squire J. P. Heisel, Twenty-eighth ward.

Third division, Allegheny, will report to Major W. S. Caldwell, Chief of Staff, at No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

The Fourth division (Allegheny county outside of the cities) will report to Marshal J. Kiel, Sharpsburg, or Clerk Morrow, City Hall.

Fifth division (western part of the State outside of Allegheny county) to Marshal S. D. Karns or Clerk Morrow, City Hall.

H. W. OLIVER, Chief Marshal.

J. B. SWEITZER, Chief of Staff.

THE MILITARY.

Major General Pearson, through Colonel J. B. Moore, Assistant Adjutant General, has issued General Orders No. 6 for the troops of the Sixth Division to assemble in full dress uniform, armed and equipped, at 9:30 A. M., July 4, to take part in the demonstration of that day.

The Fourth Brigade will form on Water street, right resting on Wood street, facing north. The artillery and cavalry will form in the order named, on Wood street, right resting on Water street, facing east. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments, headquarters, mounted and equipped, at nine o'clock, sharp.

THE BAKERS.

A number of bona and journeymen bakers, who have been actively engaged in making preparations for representation of themselves in the proposed procession on the Fourth, met Saturday evening at No. 165 Smithfield street. A committee, consisting of P. S. Murphy, M. O'Reiley, E. McMahon, Charles Kiemper, W. H. Leahy, Daniel Shehan, John Blance, George Volk, John McCempsey, George Glass and John Doyle, was appointed to solicit the funds necessary for the turnout. Mr. O'Reiley was appointed treasurer of the committee. It was decided to hold the final meeting on next Saturday evening.

MEETING OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

A meeting of the representatives of the Catholic societies of the county was held last evening in Emerald Hall, Sixth avenue, Mr. P. Foley presiding, to take further action in regard to the 4th of July celebration.

Mr. Clark, from the Centennial Committee appointed at a recent meeting, reported that he had talked with representative Orangemen in regard to the forthcoming demonstration, and although they had not pledged themselves to not bring out their regalia and banners, they claimed that they had no intention of so carry banners, and he thought they would not.

Mr. Conroy offered a resolution that all Catholics appearing in the procession be requested to carry small American flags, which was adopted.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Chief and Division Marshals on Tuesday evening, and request that all Catholics be placed together in the Second Division.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Clark, that the names of three of the most distinguished Irish American patriots, among the founders of the Republic, be printed on banners and carried in the procession, and was adopted.

A resolution deprecating disorderly conduct on the part of the Catholics in the procession, and another recommending the appointment of two persons in each section to keep order, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Runaway and Smash Up—Several Persons Injured—Two Seriously.

Yesterday afternoon a serious runaway accident occurred in the Thirteenth ward, which resulted in the injury of three adults, two seriously, and three children. It was reported in the evening that one of the men had died, but our reporter, by personal inquiry at the homes of the parties, learned that the story was untrue. The following is a statement of the accident: Mr. A. A. Skillball, with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, in company with Mr. P. Rosenthal, took a ride in a barouche, the latter gentleman driving. They proceeded to the vicinity of the Herron Hill reservoir, and on leaving there were told that they could go into Center avenue by way of Herron avenue. The road is very steep, and on going down the harness of the horse broke, the barouche ran upon him and he ran off. The vehicle was overturned and completely demolished, while all of the occupants were more or less injured. Rosenthal, the driver, suffered severe injuries about the neck and a contusion on the left side of the head. Mrs. Skillball had her collar bone broken and was otherwise injured. The two little girls were also injured, one of them suffering the fracture of a wrist. The little baby, a boy, and the father, Mr. Skillball, were slightly injured.

The parties were taken to their several homes, and attended by Dr. Hamilton. Last night they were doing well and none of them are in any danger. Mr. Skillball, who is a dry goods peddler, resides on Colwell street, and Mr. Rosenthal, an old-iron merchent, on Franklin street. The accident happened at about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Injured on the Railroad.

Florence Myers, a carpenter in the employ of the Fort Wayne Railway Company, met with a serious injury at the new round house in Allegheny about eleven o'clock on Saturday. He was at work on a new car, standing with one leg close to the track, when a freight engine backed up, and before he was aware of its approach the flange wheel struck him on the leg, grinding it into the metal bed around which it revolves and lacerating it in a terrible manner. He fell at the same time and sustained a very bad injury to his back. He was brought up on an engine to the Anderson street crossing, from whence he was removed to his home, No. 63 Howard street. The road physician, Dr. Buchanan, attends him. No bones were broken.

Personal.

We welcome home Dr. George W. Spencer, the well known dentist, who has been absent several weeks "doing" the Centennial, Cape May and Atlantic City. The Doctor is in excellent health and spirits, and ready to wait on his many friends.

JOHN HOLDIMER, a bad character of Allegheny, was on Saturday last retired for ninety days by Acting Mayor Neillie.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

This Court, in session at Williamsport, transacted the following business on Friday:

Oliver E. Flannagan, for tampering with the mails, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

Charles N. Bush was convicted for passing counterfeit money.

George R. Camp was convicted for having counterfeit money in his possession.

True bills were found against Curtis S. Avery, W. A. Pagan, L. S. Ball, James Rautz, John Pearson and G. G. Winans, for various offenses.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Hugh O'Malia vs. The Home Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio. The plaintiff claimed $1,300 insurance on a house that was burned in Scranton about two years ago. The insurance company proved that the plaintiff's wife and another party had set fire to the building, and a verdict was therefore rendered in favor of the defense.

Francis D. Green vs. A. T. Nichols and Frank Trump. This is a case of alleged infringement on a patent right. Continued to be heard at Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876, by order of Court.

All the business connected with this court having been transacted, his Honor Judge McKennan ordered an adjournment.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Assignment of Philip Paul. Auditor's report confirmed absolutely and money ordered to be paid.

Voluntary assignment of Henry Silverman. Exceptions filed to account, *nunc pro tunc*.

John Bailey was appointed Precinct Assessor of the First district of the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Francis Valle vs. Catharine Valle. J. S. Vanvorhees, Esq., appointed examiner.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Bryar, assignee ordered to pay into Court the money realized from the sale of the property levied on.

In the matter of the Pennsylvania Reform School for an amendment to its charter. Amendment allowed and ordered to be recorded.

Voluntary assignment of Dr. John Percbment. Petition presented and leave granted to sell the real estate therein described.

Mary E. Pintz vs. Wm. Pintz. J. S. Haymaker appointed commissioner instead of A. P. Morrison.

Frank H. Haslage vs. Mary P. Haslage; petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Voluntary assignment of J. E. Weddell.

J. S. Cooke, Esq., appointed auditor.

William McCarthy was appointed Election Assessor of the First district of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

Leonard Offenbach was appointed Election Assessor of the Third district of the Sixteenth ward.

Jane G. Swisshelm vs. James Swisshelm. Defendant ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum of $4,532 47, $1,133 11 to Wm. G. Hawkins, and $1,133 11 to Thomas Penny.

Caroline Belistein vs. Christian Belistein; petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of John Barley & Co., an order was made confirming report as to disbursement of amounts to individual creditors of John Barley.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. Wm. Clinton, a rule was granted on Jos. Irwin to pay fines into court.

Father Wortman *et al.* vs. Wm. A. Kaufman *et al.* Report of Commissioner confirmed absolutely.

In the voluntary assignment of Stephen Smith, auditor's report was confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of the lunacy of Robert Douglass, A. F. Alexander was appointed commissioner.

Common Pleas Court No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

The report of viewers in the matter of the Sewickley water works was approved.

Mary C. Civil, by her next friend, vs. John Civil. James Collins appointed examiner.

In the case of MacConnell & Son vs. City of Baltimore, the bond was approved and cause ordered for trial in September.

Kleber Bros. vs. Bradshaw. Verdict modified and new trial refused.

Britton and wife vs. Rese *et al.* New trial refused.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Philip Murray, the young man who was tried twice and recently convicted of manslaughter in the killing of James White, at Zug's mill, was called up for sentence Saturday morning, Judges Collier and Stowe on the bench. The prisoner having been directed to stand up, was asked whether he had anything to say, to which he replied in the negative, whereupon Judge Collier, without any preliminary remarks, sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of ten years. The limit was twelve years, and the prisoner would probably have received the full term had the jury not recommended him to mercy.

Elliott and Lafferty, the two men convicted of rape, on oath of Annie Roth, were not sentenced, a motion for a new trial having been made in their cases.

S. W. Grier, convicted of forgery, admitting a written instrument, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

John Miller, for larceny, one year to the Workhouse.

Charles Hendricks and Henrietta Hendricks, for selling liquor to minors, fined $250 and costs.

Henry West, for larceny, was sent nine months to the Workhouse.

Lundy Montz, for larceny, one year to the Workhouse.

Floyd Carroll, for assault and battery, fined forty dollars and costs.

George Dunger, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

George F. Robinson, for larceny, was sentenced five days to jail.

Joseph Bowers, larceny, sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Joseph Langan, for larceny from the person, was sent to the Workhouse for nine months.

Joseph Herron, for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sent one year to jail.

Thomas O'Neil, for larceny, got sixty days in the Workhouse.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Frank McCutcock; H. C. Cimiotti, J. F. Hunt, Henry Keller, Rachel King, Clara Meyers, Roxburg *et al.*, August Bonnert, D. Davis, F. G. Palmer, *et al.*, J. M. McElhany, James I. Fox, M. Smith, Jennie Jackson, James Parshall *et al.*, W. C. Boyd, Stanislaus Johnkoske, Franz Johnkoske, Herman Preese, H. Rosenblat, Joseph Dieteris, Charles Ran *et al.*, Jacob Walker, Mary White, Rivers & Mooney, H. Metzgar, Peter Davis, H. B. Aldrich, Emina Wachter, John Simpson, Ellen Barrington, J. T. Bau, H. J. McGivern(2).

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A CHILD residing with its parents on Gazzam hill was bitten by a dog on Saturday.

TO-DAY nine of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' South Side puddling furnaces will go on double turn.

PITTSBURGH Councils will meet this afternoon, as also the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce.

PETER NUGENT was committed to jail on Saturday, by Alderman McKenna, in default of a fine for cruelty to animals, on oath of Agent Dean.

THE Lower St. Clair School Directors have elected the following teachers: Mr. Oliver, D. C. Shaw, Principal; Williamsburg, Alex. Phillips, Principal.

THE floor of Munhall's pot factory, on the South Side, gave way Saturday morning, breaking fourteen large pots, used for glass melting, valued at $400 each.

JOHN BECK has been held for a hearing by Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, on the charge of stealing a bed quilt valued at two dollars, the property of Maggie Myers.

A SPECIAL train will be run to Washington, Pa., for the college commencement on Wednesday next, leaving the city at seven in the morning and starting from Washington at four in the afternoon.

A SON of Mrs. Keller, aged four years, was run over by a sand wagon at the corner of Sidney and Eighteenth streets, South Side, on Saturday morning, and had his hand and foot badly crushed.

W. A. PHILLIPS, of the East End, was sent up to the Workhouse for three months for abusing his wife on the streets. The information was made by J. S. White, before Deputy Mayor Lowry, who was witness to the brutal conduct of Phillips.

M. ROWANDS, a colored man, was arrested on East street, Allegheny, and confined in the lock-up last evening, for throwing stones at a white man. One of the missiles thrown by Rowands struck the man on the ear, nearly cutting the member off.

A BRANCH of the Clan-na Geal Association was successfully organized at McKeesport on the 24th inst. This society, as its name implies, is an Irish organization, non-sectarian in principle, and destined to become a grand success. The unting Irishmen of all creeds in one solid bond of fellowship. They hold weekly meetings.

On Friday evening between eight and nine o'clock, thieves entered into the residence of Mr. Stewart Clark, Twenty-first ward, and after searching about for valuables, succeeded in finding six dollars in cash in a satchel. Saturday morning Frank Kramer and a young man named Hall were arrested on suspicion of having committed the theft. They were held for a hearing on the charge before Deputy Mayor Lowry, of the East End.

A DAUGHTER of Mr. John Lyons, aged three years, residing at Forty-fourth and Sherman streets, this city, has been missing since the 23d inst. The child wore light clothes, has blue eyes, light hair, pale laced boots. Last seen about a quarter after six Friday evening; needless to say, intelligent child. Information as to her whereabouts will be most thankfully received at the Mayor's office, Lawrenceville police station, or at her parents' residence.

MR. MCMILLAN, the toll-taker at the Allegheny end of the Hand street bridge, who was the victim of blood poisoning on Thursday, had so far recovered on Saturday as to encourage the hope that his life would be saved. It will be remembered that on the day named Mr. McMillan was engaged in handling the rope which had been used for hanging the body of the late Colonel Gray drowning the body of the late Colonel Gray drowning the body of the late Colonel Gray drowning the body of